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FIVE CENTS A COPY

WHEAT POOL POLICY FOUND TO HIT TRADE

Holding for $2 Mark Decried by Canadian Railway Counsel

MILLIONS LOST TO PUBLIC CARRIERS

Departure From Custom of Clearing Out Year's Crop Is Attacked

This is the third of four articles on the Canadian Wheat Pool, others of which have appeared March 10 and 11. The final article will be published March 14.

By FRANK OLIVER

Special Advisory Officer for the Board of Railway Commissioners in Canada; formerly Minister of the Interior in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet, and afterward appointed to the Board of Railway Commissioners; for many years publisher of the Edmonton Bulletin.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—The export surplus of her western wheat crop is Canada's greatest present source of wealth. In the period 1923-27 her yearly wheat exports averaged 283,000,000 bushels. In the period from July 31, 1927, to July 31, 1928, called the crop year, Canada exported approximately 288,000,000 bushels of wheat, Argentina 169,000,000 and the United States 141,000,000 bushels. In normal crop years Canada exports twice to three times as much wheat as she consumes, Argentina probably 50 per cent more than she consumes, while the United States consumes five to six times as much as she exports. The successful marketing of her export surplus of wheat is therefore of much greater economic importance to Canada than to either of her great competitors in the wheat market of the world.

The western Canadian harvest of last season yielded 272,000,000 bushels, the smallest since the crop of 1924. Of that crop up to Jan. 17, 209,000,000 bushels had passed from control of the producer to that of the dealer and had thereby become available for export. On that date there was stored in elevators on this side of the Atlantic 228,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat. That is, after nearly half of the crop year had passed, Canada had still in store 19,000,000 bushels more wheat than her farmers had delivered of the 1929 crop.

Clearing Last Year's Crop

Under former and long established practice in wheat marketing an important objective was to clear, approximately at least, to the consumer the surplus of one crop before the next came on the market. A surplus held over from one crop year to another by increasing the supply of that year, unfavorably affects the producers' price for the new crop. To avoid this condition the practice was to secure distribution of surplus as opportunity offered throughout the crop year.

Although the crop year begins on Aug. 1, Canada's wheat does not come on the market in large volume until mid-September. Our position is that instead of having 12 months in which to dispose of our surplus of 1929 before the crop of 1930 comes on the market, we have now only eight months, and have in addition nearly 20,000,000 bushels of the previous year's crop still on hand.

The 228,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat in store on Jan. 17, and the unknown surplus still in farmers' hands is potential wealth. But it will

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

Byrd Gets Ready for Long Voyage Back to America

DUNEDIN, N. Z. (AP)—While members of his expedition were at play in various parts of New Zealand, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, with characteristic cheerfulness, settled down to transact the large amount of business which has accumulated while he attended the numerous receptions given in his honor.

Admiral Byrd, who returned from the antarctic Monday after more than a year at the bottom of the world, during which he flew over the south pole and discovered a large, previously unmapped territory, was getting his expedition ready to sail for home next week. The trip to New York is expected to require about nine weeks.

Admiral Byrd was delighted at reports from many parts of the world of the interest in the two-way radiocast Tuesday with New York. "The interest taken in so many parts of the world, even in Germany, in the talk indicates that the expedition has brought the world's attention to the progressiveness of the United States in scientific research," he said.

"I have noted a tendency in some quarters of America and Europe to create a controversy between the British Empire and the United States concerning claims in the antarctic. There is no reason or ground for that. We have considered this expedition a scientific venture and we hope a sporting one. We went down there with the utmost respect for the British who preceded us and our work should bring us closer together and not further apart. It would be a pity should a controversy arise and would go entirely against the feelings and hopes we have held."

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British Industries Urge Safeguarding Duties

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London

THE grand council of the Federation of British Industries, by a majority vote, has passed a resolution, a copy of which was forwarded to Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, urging the retention of the McKenna safeguarding duties in the forthcoming budget. This is the first time this important organization, comprising some 2500 firms and 200 trade associations, has ever taken a definite line on any tariff issue.

Paris Chamber Votes Budget; Tardieu Wins

Cabinet Passes Stiff Test —Free School Measure Debated at Length

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The Tardieu Cabinet has survived the strenuous series of budget debates in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber has voted a 1930 budget of more than 50,000,000,000 francs based upon revenues which are expected to provide a credit balance of 208,000,000 francs. The finance bill goes immediately before the Senate in order to be passed if possible by April 1, the opening date of the new fiscal year. The Chamber has adjourned to March 20.

The final budget vote came at the end of a strenuous session of which the most striking feature was the 14-hour debate on free secondary education. Another ministerial crisis was narrowly averted when M. Tardieu refused to put a question of confidence on this issue.

By a majority of six votes the Chamber declared itself in favor of free secondary education. In so doing it expressed itself dissatisfied with the limited steps which the Tardieu Government is prepared to take in this direction.

Only by declaring he would not put the question of confidence did M. Tardieu avoid the necessity of resigning. The ballot was 292 to 286.

Government supporters declared that the hurried debate on the budget, which the Chamber hoped to finish in that session, was no place for an extended discussion of educational problems.

A leading article in Echo de Paris, which is known to be on intimate terms with the Government, declares that France is now experiencing "a sort of political battle of the Marne." The Opposition has succeeded in electing Government antagonists to the chairmanships of important committees both in the Chamber and the Senate, left vacant through the appointment of their former holders to posts in the Cabinet.

In the closing session, which lasted almost without interruption for 24 hours, M. Tardieu successfully overcame one of the numerous obstacles placed in his path by the Finance Committee.

The committee had refused to sanction funds required for the new ministries and undersecretaryships. When the measure came before the Chamber, M. Tardieu courageously put a question of confidence and the Chamber overruled the committee's decision by a majority of 60 votes.

Everybody a Prince to This Policeman

KAMPALA, Uganda (AP)—South African policemen are much like those in New York or elsewhere in that sometimes they do not recognize notables.

The Prince of Wales, while motoring into Entebbe, encountered a policeman who didn't know him and refused to believe it when he was told.

When the Prince starts from one place to another, all traffic on the roads is stopped in order to insure the royal party a clear run. That was done, but the Prince was way ahead of schedule and ran into a uniformed constable with his arms stretched out.

The Prince, who was driving, pulled up and the constable politely announced, "You can't go this way until the Prince of Wales has passed."

Provincial Commissioner Postlewaite, sitting beside the Prince, explained.

"This is the Prince of Wales."

"Oh, I've heard that before," said the policeman as he drew out his notebook and took the number of the Prince's car.

Just then something attracted the policeman's attention. He dashed across the road and the Prince hurriedly drove off amid the shouts of the constable who saw the offender escaping. No one enjoyed the joke more than the Prince.

ANOTHER AIR RECORD BROUGHT BACK TO U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Another world's air speed record was brought back to the United States March 13, when Capt. Boris Sergievsky sent his loaded Sikorsky seaplane roaring over a 100-kilometer course up Long Island Sound at 143.3 miles an hour.

The old world mark for seaplanes carrying a useful load of 2000 kilograms (4409.24 pounds) was held by Richard Wagner of Germany with a speed of 130.1 miles an hour. Captain Sergievsky previously had beaten this mark by two miles an hour, but a new speed record to be official must exceed the old by at least five miles an hour. Captain Sergievsky's record exceeds the old mark by 13.2 miles.

PEERS CALL OLD AMERICAN LOAN PRIVATE AFFAIR

Washington Not Involved in Repudiation, Says Lord Ponsonby

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Lord Redesdale, Lord Banbury, and the Earl of Limerick, in the House of Lords on March 12 raised the long-discussed question of debts alleged to have been repudiated by eight states of the American Union last century, but their plea that the British Government should make representations at Washington received no encouragement.

Lord Ponsonby, replying for the Cabinet, said the question of debts owed by defaulting states in America had often been raised, but no representations on the subject had ever been made to Washington. In arriving at that decision His Majesty's Government had been influenced by the knowledge that the United States Government had no concern with the financial obligations assumed by the individual states forming the American Union, whose independence in such matters is safeguarded by the Constitution.

The money advanced to the defaulting states by the British subjects concerned was freely offered by the latter, and His Majesty's Government was in no way responsible for their action, particularly as the Eleventh Amendment to the United States Constitution was approved long before the debts were contracted.

It had never been possible to compile an accurate list of the holders of stock or to ascertain with any accuracy the amounts owing. In 1911-12 these debts came under discussion in Britain, when negotiations were taking place between the British and the United States Governments in regard to a "pecuniary claims convention," and efforts were made to obtain particulars of the claims, but owing to the lapse of time since the debts were contracted and the impossibility of tracing the holders of the securities, the council of the foreign bondholders were unable to furnish the Foreign Office with any list of holders which could be regarded as in any way complete or accurate.

His Majesty's Government considered that even if representations were addressed to the Government of the United States, the latter would have no power to compel the defaulting states to pay, and there is no reason to suppose that the Federal Government would be disposed to assume any liability in the matter, particularly when it was not possible to furnish them any definite or reliable information.

His Majesty's Government was unable to see any connection between the repudiation of debts by certain southern states of the American Union and the British war debt to the United States. The former debts were in respect of loans made by foreign individuals to state governments with which the Federal Government was in no way concerned, while the latter were money lent by the United States Government to the British Government for certain specific purposes.

Lord Cushenden, Conservative, took a similar line. He said there was nothing in the nature of a claim that Britain could advance against the United States in this matter. There was no parallel between these debts and the liability of Russia, which was not only defaulting but repudiating its debt. There was no obligation on the United States to bring any pressure to bear on these states, and there was no justification for any attempt on Britain's part to bring pressure on them.

Rome Lifts Bar on Exchange—Ends War Finance Era

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The decision taken by the Italian Government to cancel all restrictive measures for monetary exchange, which have been maintained even after return to the gold standard, is of the highest importance because it definitely closes the troubled period of monetary difficulties originated by the war.

After the stabilization of the lira, over two years ago, measures were passed forbidding individuals to take lire out of the country or buy a foreign exchange value greater than 10,000 lire.

Now freedom of exchange has been fully restored. The Government's decision indicates confidence in its ability to maintain the lira at its present value and should help to dismiss rumors that on account of the difficult economic situation the Government is contemplating revision of stabilization.

CHARTING HIGHWAYS *Through the Skies*

as the mariner charts his course in the sea around reefs and shoals, is envisaged by international meteorologists, whose alliance to aviators is becoming the most important factor in successful flying. How the meteorologist can give accurate forecasts of weather conditions above the clouds; the working of his many technical instruments, maps, and codes; and why the idea of charting a course around and through storm areas is not impossible, will be told on the Editorial Page

Tomorrow

British Government Refuses France Special Security Pact

London Press Takes Serious View of Situation, but Officials Profess to See the Dark Before the Dawn

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The decision of the British Government not to accede to the request of France for a special security pact has naturally caused considerable commotion in naval conference circles and the various delegations have been kept busy with a series of more or less hurried consultations.

Henry L. Stimson and Dwight W. Morrow called on Aristide Briand to ask him to defer making any statement for the moment; Reijiro Wakatsuki visited Ramsay MacDonald at Downing Street, which visit was followed later in the day by Dino Grandi, and after him M. Briand saw the British Prime Minister.

Nothing official has been said since M. Briand told the French reporters on March 12: "I have finished my role." The British press, with complete unanimity, announces that the naval conference is very near to a breakdown. Even the Daily Herald, the Labor organ, and The Times, which is very cautious, sound the same note.

They of course refer to the possibility of a five-power treaty, for the chances of a three-power treaty have not yet been explored. It is the French refusal to modify their program which is magnified in the British press and the Parisian journalists take the same line. M. Briand intended to see the international press to give a full statement of his views, but in response to the appeals from the other delegates, the interview was postponed for 24 hours.

British and Americans Noncommittal

It is to counter discouragement that the delegates are now employing their efforts. Spokesmen for the British and American delegates are noncommittal. The British point out that all conferences have crises and discouragements and they add that it is always the darkest just before the dawn.

At the American headquarters the spokesmen still insist that perhaps a five-power treaty may be written after all, but they are dubious. In their view a three-power treaty is still possible and likely. As already outlined such a treaty might include all five powers agreeing, first upon a method of limitation, on a global category compromise, a special and exempt vessels formula, etc; second,

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

COALITION FAILS TO CUT CEMENT AND SUGAR DUTY

Attempt to Reconsider Increased Rates Blocked in Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attempts of the Senate coalition of Democrats and Republican independents, to obtain reconsideration of the increase in the sugar duty and the vote placing a tariff on cement were repulsed March 13.

With hardly the loss of a vote, the new majority of Republican regulars with a scattering of Democrats, held its ground. The decisions keep the increased sugar rate and the cement duty in the tariff measure.

The sugar duty is 2 cents a pound on Cuban raw, in place of 1.76 in the existing law and 2.40 proposed by the House. Cement, which is now on the free list, is protected by a 6-cents-a-hundred-pounds duty under the Senate measure. The House bill asked an 8-cent rate.

The motions for reconsideration of the sugar and cement duties were rejected by identical votes, 47 to 38.

Grundy Wins When Quiet, but Loses When he Talks

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Three motions on March 12 by Joseph R. Grundy (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, extreme high-tariff exponent, to override previous coalition majorities and boost duties on major schedules, netted him one victory and two decisive defeats.

It was significant that on the first motion to restore an increased duty on window and plate glass, when Mr. Grundy did not take the floor on behalf of the proposition, it carried by a vote of 40 to 34 on window glass and 37 to 36 on plate glass, with Vice-President Curtis casting the deciding ballot in favor of Mr. Grundy's provision, and that when he personally spoke in favor of the other two amendments they were rejected.

So vehement was the reaction to Mr. Grundy's statements that floor leaders later expressed the opinion that his defeat could undoubtedly be largely attributed to personal animus. The Pennsylvania Senator has been under severe criticism for several weeks by the coalition on charges of undue tariff activities. It is the coalition's charge that Mr. Grundy is the leader of the recent "log rolling" operations which have so far resulted in the Senate reversing itself on sugar and cement, and voting increased duties on these items, although previously such proposals had been decisively rejected.

So convinced is the opposition of the substance of these allegations that they are preparing to make a formal issue of them on the Senate floor. It is authoritatively known that the subject will be raised before the tariff bill has been disposed of.

The two schedules on which Mr. Grundy was defeated were pig iron and aluminum.

Gandhi Devotees Continue March

AHMEDABAD, India (AP)—Mahatma Gandhi and his party of 79 devotees March 13 left Aslali at dawn on the second stage of their march to Jalalpur in inauguration of the campaign for Indian independence.

Unlike the day before, when thousands bade Gandhi Godspeed outside his college at Ahmedabad, there was no crowd outside the rest house where the party spent the night, and when the party took the road there were no followers.

CALCUTTA (AP)—J. N. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, was taken into custody March 13 when he refused to furnish bail on a charge of sedition. He was directed not to leave his house until March 14, when he will be taken to Rangoon.

Addressing a public meeting the night before his arrest the Mayor appealed for volunteers to join the army of civil resistance and carry out the Gandhi program.

ANOTHER PLANET HAS BEEN FOUND BEYOND NEPTUNE

Makes Ninth—Larger Than Earth—Discovered by Lowell Observatory

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—Prof. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, announces receipt of word from the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., of the discovery there of the ninth major planet of the solar system. The planet, as yet unnamed, is beyond Neptune, which at its maximum is 2,910,000,000 miles from the earth, and is probably larger than the earth but smaller than Uranus.

Dr. Shapley hailed the discovery as one of the most important in astronomy since that of Neptune in 1846.

The years of research which led to the definite determination of the existence of trans-Neptune body have confirmed the belief of the late Percival Lowell, brother of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, that such a planet existed, Dr. Shapley said.

The telegram which was received by the observatory reads:

"Systematic research begun years ago, supplementing Lowell's investigation for a trans-Neptunian planet, has revealed an object which for seven weeks has in rate of motion and path consistently conformed to trans-Neptunian body at approximately the distance he assigned. Fifteen magnitude. Postion March 21 at three hours Greenwich mean time was seven seconds of time west from Delta Geminorum, agreeing with Lowell's predicted longitude."

Dr. Shapley said the distance of the new planet beyond Neptune had not been definitely computed and neither had its orbit been calculated, as far as he knew.

The known planets were, in order of their remoteness from the sun, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Mercury, enus, the earth, mars, the sun at its nearest approach while Neptune is calculated to be 2,769,000,000 miles away. Neptune's passage around the sun requires 156 years.

Neptune was discovered mathematically much in the same way that the existence of the new planet was first surmised because of certain peculiarities in the orbit of Neptune. Lowell's observations of the phenomena led him to deduce the existence of another planet beyond Neptune. Like Neptune, the new body is invisible to the naked eye.

Trial of Religious Heads in Ukraine

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The trial is proceeding at Kharkov of 45 persons accused of belonging to an anti-Soviet organization, the Union for the Liberation of the Ukraine, the most prominent defendants being the Ukrainian academician, S. A. Efremoff and Mr. Chekhovsky. Mr. Chekhovsky is a former Minister of Petlurist Government of the Ukraine and was later head of the Ukrainian autonomous church, which recently dissolved itself following the accusation that it had been largely used as a medium for Ukrainian nationalist and anti-Soviet activity.

As all the defendants except one admit themselves to be wholly or partially guilty, the trial largely pursues the end of revealing the methods and objectives of the organization.

Mr. Efremoff, under questioning by the prosecutor, declared that the Union for Liberation aimed to establish a democratic non-Bolshevik government in the Ukraine, and maintained its connection with Ukrainian emigre sympathizers abroad.

When Mr. Efremoff mentioned sending letters abroad through a foreign consulate, the prosecutor interrupted, declaring that this question, involving a foreign state, should be discussed in a closed session of the court.

HUGHES' RULING CHECKS STATE COURTS' POWER

Restricts Decisions on Legislation—Agrees With Opponents

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—In his first decision as Chief Justice of the United States, Charles E. Hughes upheld the constitutionality of a proposition, long advocated by those who opposed his appointment, restricting the power of courts to rule on legislation.

In a majority opinion handed down by Mr. Hughes on March 12 he declared constitutional a provision of the Ohio State Constitution that follows along the lines of the proposal urged by the elder Robert M. La Follette in his 1924 independent presidential campaign, to require more than a majority vote by the Federal Supreme Court to invalidate acts of Congress.

The Ohio State Constitution provides that when the lower state courts uphold the constitutionality of state laws, the state Supreme Court cannot overrule them by a 4-to-3 or even a 5-to-2 decision. If more than one justice holds the law valid, it remains so.

This unique section of the state Constitution applies only to state laws which lower courts uphold. In cases where a law is held invalid by the lower state courts, the state Supreme Court's decision is governed by majority vote.

Mr. Hughes' decision affirms the right of the state to enact such limitation on its courts, if it so desires. The majority rule applies to legislatures and not necessarily to courts, Mr. Hughes' opinion declared.

Important and far-reaching as is the Hughes ruling on this issue, added interest attaches to the decision because of the nature of the contest that was raised against the Chief Justice's selection, and the fact that his Progressive opponents made much of the argument that the courts were continually assuming greater scope in passing judgment on the acts of legislative bodies.

Not only in this decision, but in his second, Mr. Hughes went counter to the anticipations of his opponents. Another argument that they had uttered against him was that, as he had represented many important corporations in utility and rate-making controversies, he could be expected to favor their viewpoint.

Nevertheless, in his second decision, Mr. Hughes, in a Wisconsin state regulatory action, upheld the state Railroad Commission, which had ordered reduced water rates at Washburn, Wis. In his opinion Mr. Hughes criticizes the action of a three-judge Federal Court in stopping by injunction without legislation the order of the state agency cutting water charges. The three-judge court is directed by the Hughes ruling to announce a new decree, explaining the grounds for its action in overturning the commission's valuation fixed for rate-making purposes. In the meantime, however, under the Hughes order, the injunction will remain in effect pending the new decision of the three-judge court.

In his ruling with regard to the Ohio Constitution Mr. Hughes declares that it is not the province of the federal tribunal to "intervene to protect the citizens of the State from the consequences of its policy, if the State has not disregarded the requirements of the Federal Constitution."

Spain to Restore Rights Usurped in Dictatorship

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A royal decree divesting the Government of all extraordinary powers granted to it under the dictatorship of Gen. Primo de Rivera is about to be promulgated, the Monitor learns, thus giving proof of the new Government's intention of keeping its promise to the people of Spain that it intends to return to a constitutional regime.

At the same time provisions are to be made whereby those who were adversely affected under the dictatorship through the exercise of unconstitutional laws may vindicate their rights. This will allow all those who were victims of their political convictions when attacking or protesting what they considered an illegal regime to obtain redress, and thus much resentment directed against King Alfonso will be obliterated.

The impression is gaining ground that Gen. Damaso Berenguer, the Premier, is the right man in the right place who has the respect of the whole nation if not the support of all, but is gradually winning back for the Crown much of what was taken away. Rumors that another dictatorial government is being planned can therefore be discounted. Another sign of the gradual return to normal conditions is the decision of the Duke of Alba, after receiving a committee of foreign correspondents, to instruct the censor to pass all messages to newspapers abroad.

VITALE IS ORDERED OUSTED BY COURT

NEW YORK (AP)—Magistrate Albert H. Vitale was ordered removed from office March 13 by the appellate division of the State Supreme Court, on charges preferred against him by the New York City Bar Association.

Five justices, headed by Justice Victor J. Dowling, found Mr. Vitale guilty of impairing public confidence in the courts by borrowing $20,000 from the late Arnold Rothstein, Broadway gambler. He was found not guilty on a charge of misconduct in handling the case of Charles Fawcett, larceny suspect, whom he released.

M. I. T. Chooses Him as New President

DR. KARL TAYLOR COMPTON

Dr. Compton of Princeton to Head Tech

Stratton to Share Burden of Work as Chairman of Committee

Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, head of the department of physics at Princeton University, is to take office as president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology next July. Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president, becomes chairman of the executive committee and of the corporation, in a new plan of administration, designed to lighten the load of the chief executive, the corporation announced.

Dr. Compton, in taking over the presidency of one of the largest educational institutions in the country devoted to technical subjects, is to share with Dr. Stratton the divided duties worked out by him as a new measure of executive control to meet the complex problems of present-day university administration. Dr. Stratton, president for the last eight years, is to share responsibilities of administration, while Dr. Compton performs the actual executive duties, and works out in detail the institute's policies.

This plan was formulated by Dr. Stratton and presented to the executive committee of the institute last autumn. Technology's new executive organization was adapted from that plan after several months of deliberation, on condition that Dr. Stratton continue as first chairman of the executive committee in the new scope given to that office. Under Dr. Stratton's plan, Technology's administration is to bear a striking similarity to that of a large business corporation. The innumerable duties which, under the older system, have been the sole responsibility of the president, will be distributed between that officer and the chairman of the executive committee.

The incoming president is one of the outstanding physicists of the United States and an educator of wide experience. A graduate of the College of Wooster, in Wooster, O., he has received honorary degrees from that institution and Lehigh University. In 1912, he took the degree of Ph.D. at Princeton.

Dr. Compton is a Fellow of the American Physical Society, and of the American Optical Society; a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the American Chemical Society, the American Electrochemical Society, the Franklin Institute, Deutsche Physik Gesellschaft, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Phi Beta Kappa, and Sigma Chi.

Boston, Eng., Mayor to Visit 'New' City

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, Mass., has received from Reuben Salter, Mayor of Boston, Eng., an acceptance of the invitation of the former to attend the tercentenary celebration here next September. The latter says:

"It will give me the greatest possible pleasure as the Mayor of this old town of Boston to accept the very kind invitation you have given me to attend the tercentenary celebrations at your famous city in September next.

"I shall esteem it a very great honor to be your guest on such an important occasion and shall look forward to my visit among you. I am sure that all the inhabitants of the old town will join with me in extending to the daughter city our very heartiest greetings and good wishes.

"May I ask if the invitation will further include any other member or official of the corporation, as personally I should like others to accompany me to America."

SPRING FLYING SEASON OPENED IN FRANCE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The spring flying season appears to have opened in France. Lefebre and Lotti, who flew across the Atlantic last year, have left Paris in a small biplane for a five-week tour of the Mediterranean, which is intended to show the possibilities of touring by air.

Dieudonne Coste, holder of several world aviation records, is making preparations for his proposed flight from Paris to New York. He will be accompanied by Bellonte. They will use the famous plane, Question Mark, which has a flying radius of 5300 miles. They plan to take off as soon after May 15 as favorable weather can be counted on.

COACH STAGG STANDS FIRM FOR DRY LAW

Alcoholic Beverages in Any Amount Undeniably Bad, He Says

FINDS LESS DRINKING AMONG COLLEGE MEN

Tells Repeal Hearing He Would Not Have Man on His Teams Who Drank

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A graphic picture of the far-reaching economic, social and moral benefits that prohibition has brought to a working people's community, with which he is intimately familiar, was related on March 13, before the House Judiciary Committee by A. A. Stagg, football mentor and athletic coach of the University of Chicago.

So powerful an impression did Mr. Stagg's recital make upon the committee that when he had finished, not only did Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, aggressive leader of the wets, refrain from cross-examining him, as he has done with every other dry speaker, but complimented him in these words:

"Permit me to say, Mr. Stagg, that yours is the most sincere and telling statement I have ever heard from your side of this question."

For Mr. Stagg, one of the great athletic leaders of the United States, to appear on the dry side and to say to the committee, in response to an inquiry, that the drinking of alcoholic beverages in any amount, "was undeniably bad," and that he would not have a man on any of his teams who indulged, was a telling blow for the dry cause.

Describes Conditions He Knew

Mr. Stagg told how as a youth he was reared in a neighborhood of working people and the conditions that existed there as a result of the presence of four saloons, and the injurious influence that the liquor traffic had upon the upbringing of the families and children of the district. Drunken men, he declared, were a daily sight and fights and brawls a frequent occurrence.

The saloon, he said, drained the family earnings with the result that the children were ill-fed and often lacked warm clothing. They had to go to work young, he explained, not because the father did not earn enough money, but because his pay was squandered in drink. But today with prohibition the very same neighborhood is completely changed.

"It is now clean and respectable," Mr. Stagg said, "and the children of the new families which now occupy them are not subjected to the handicaps and unfair conditions of pre-prohibition days."

As a result of prohibition, Mr. Stagg asserted, there has been a tremendous gain in social and economic conditions among the poorer classes, with resulting great benefits to children. Today, as a result of the abolition of the saloon, he said, children are growing up with a much fairer chance to bridge the span between childhood and manhood.

Less Drinking in Colleges

Mr. Stagg informed the committee that from his own personal experience and observation, and from that of other Mid-Western coaches, he is firmly convinced that there is less drinking in colleges today than there was before prohibition. Also, he declared, conditions in this regard are continually improving.

"Last Saturday the athletic directors of the Intercollegiate Western Conference met at Minneapolis," Mr. Stagg said. "We got into an informal discussion in regard to drinking conditions in our respective institutions. These men are well informed on student life in their communities. We agreed that there are small groups of men who drank, and some of them to excess, but we were unanimous that conditions were getting better each year and that the great mass of students were sensible and self-disciplined.

"Undoubtedly there is a variation in our respective universities, but several directors stated that drinking was not a real problem in their institutions. I can state with absolute confidence that it is not a problem at the University of Chicago, that only a very small percentage of the students drink at all.

"There always will be some men who are jackasses enough to take chances of ruining their health and their future success in life by drinking."

The large cities present the big prohibition problem, Mr. Stagg declared. He stated that as a result of his considerable traveling about the country he is convinced that in most cities of 10,000 to 25,000 and less, "there is no serious prohibition problem." This does not mean, he added, that there is no drinking or bootlegging. It will be impossible ever to stop them completely. But the liquor traffic as such, he held, has in these communities been effaced as a menace and evil.

Big Cities, Big Problems

"The big cities present the big problem for prohibition," he asserted, "the same as they present the big problem for crimes of all sorts. If there are 50,000 to 100,000 people in our big metropolitan cities, as has been stated, who are getting their living by crooked methods it is easy to understand that no laws will be observed by such a group if these interfere with their plans and that with such a mass of corruption actively engaged in their own schemes it is not strange the officers of government are subjected to temptations and strains.

"After all, what all decent people are most interested in is in giving our children a fair start in life. In my judgment, since prohibition has been put in, hundreds of thousands more children have had a fairer start in life than existed in preprohibition days. With the breaking down of the home life and with all the complexity of new opportunities for being misled I tremble to think what this

revolt of youth might have led to were prohibition laws not in operation.

"Because the idle rich, the ne'er-do-wells, the special privileged class, and the swallow-tails break the prohibition law, the law still will not be a failure. The great mass of people in the United States, in my judgment, are strong for the law and will continue to be so, despite the massed attack which is being made upon it, because the great body of our American people will insist on having their children grow up under conditions which will give them equal opportunity for a fair start in life and protect them while they are getting it.

"I am far from being in despair over the present situation, for as long as it becomes necessary for people to go and search for booze, our children will be protected and the number who willfully seek it will be a relatively small percentage of our population."

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 14-point "political creed" of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement was presented to the House Judiciary Committee March 12 by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, Mass.

Mrs. Peabody, chairman of the organization, appeared before the committee to oppose amendment or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act.

The creed read:

"1. We believe in the Government of the United States, based on the Constitution, the supreme law of the land, according to Article VI of the Constitution:

"'This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; . . . shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.'

"2. We believe that prohibition of opium, alcohol, and other habit-making drugs, is a necessary protection in this machine age.

"3. We believe the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, voted by 46 out of 48 states in the way prescribed, with a greater majority than any other amendment, is binding on all states.

"4. We believe in the Volstead Act which has met the test of the Supreme Court and limits alcoholic content to one-half of 1 per cent. No other standard would be safe for children and those not inoculated with alcohol.

"5. We believe that under the existing act the buyer is equally guilty with the seller in illicit transactions in liquor.

"6. We believe that the economic gain resulting from the use of billions of dollars formerly spent in saloons, speakeasies and liquor for private use now used for better homes, clothing, food, washing and sweeping machines, automobiles, radio, life insurance, and bank deposits, justifies this law.

"7. We believe the moral issue makes this law obligatory for the individual citizen and the duty of every church member, and that every church should teach respect for this law through its priests and ministers.

"8. We believe in personal liberty for women who have endured personal slavery through drunken husbands, and we recommend Paul's interpretation of liberty to certain eminent educators and legislators.

"9. We believe in law observance for the protection of life, property, homes and human rights. Education in law observance, necessary and important, should be supplemented by discipline, the only education for the lawless and criminal found largely among the upper classes and in the underworld.

Would Cleanse Courts

"10. We believe since 'law breakers must not be law makers,' law making and enforcement departments of our Government should demand that members, sworn to protect and defend the Constitution, either cease attacks on the Constitution leading to contempt for law, or relinquish their office. And since the first duty of the Government is to protect the people from violators of the law, we call for immediate and adequate action whatever the cost.

"11. We believe, according to the Constitution, Article 6, that courts of justice should be relieved of prejudiced judges, often responsible for the failure of justice and the breaking down of law, through protecting the criminal rather than the public.

"12. We believe there is no authority or precedent for submitting the Constitution as a whole or in part, to a national referendum.

"13. We believe that the press, which has been in the past and should be now a moral and civic asset, ought, without regard to the personal opinion of owner and editor, to give fair representation of the views of law abiding people and the Government, rather than continue attacks on the law which will not be repealed, and whose enforcement may be weakened by statements leading to crime and disorder.

"14. We believe that in view of the disloyal and dangerous attitude of men and women of wealth and influence and the failure of officials, there should be law enforcement groups of citizens in town, county, state and nation, organized to correct propaganda, and safeguard law observance through regular channels, and that regular safety groups of men and women serve without compensation and be recognized and approved by the Government."

Women Are Cross-Examined

Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, was the first to cross-examine women who had presented evidence of the preponderance of dry sentiment in the United States. He asked Mrs. William Tilton, legislative chairman of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, if any poll of the association had been conducted on prohibition. She said she represented views expressed in national convention.

She said she was as "active as I know how to be" on prohibition in Massachusetts, "and was fully informed on the Boston State House liquor scandal" but had taken no part in corrective measures.

Mr. LaGuardia asked her about a letter from the secretary of Judge Morton. She testified she had written this judge about a case of a bootlegger up for trial before him.

Mrs. Tilton explained she had no intention of influencing the court and that a misapprehension in her mind had caused her to write on the strength of a newspaper article on technicalities involved in the particular case. She said she understood now that she should not have written it.

Mr. LaGuardia asked how she reconciled increase of this organization's work since prohibition with her own claim of improved conditions among the poorer children. She said she assumed expansion of their work was responsible and not worse conditions.

Emanuel Celler (D.), Representative from New York, read to Mrs. Tilton opinions of public service workers in Boston and asked for her reaction.

Ethel W. Dougherty, of the Roxbury House in Boston, was quoted as finding girls drinking, and bootlegging by very young boys a serious problem.

Another Boston woman worker was quoted as saying "prohibition in my neighborhood, in my opinion, is a complete failure and a perfect farce."

Mrs. Tilton said her own findings were that the broad conditions in Boston were greatly improved under prohibition.

She suggested that the author of the volume from which Mr. Celler quoted intended to appear later and she should "attend to her own book."

Mr. Celler asked Mrs. Tilton if she knew that drunkenness had increased in her home town of Cambridge, but the witness said she was not informed on the matter.

Mr. Celler produced figures designed to show an increase in drunkenness in Cambridge and asked her if she would not prefer to clean her own house before trying to clean up the Nation's.

Mrs. Tilton said that the reason the number of drunken cases in Cambridge had increased was because of the good work of the special police liquor squad in her city.

The questioning then shifted to child labor and Mr. Celler asked:

"Is the lady aware that it was the votes of the dry states that defeated the child labor amendment?"

Mrs. Tilton said she did not wish to reply, and her questioning was ended, as Chairman Graham ruled she did not have to.

"Mrs. Porter of New Haven, wife of a professor at Yale, said under examination she had not seen any drinking on the campus or drunken students in recent years. Mr. LaGuardia asked if she thought students would drink in the presence of a professor's wife.

Asked by Chairman Graham and by Mr. LaGuardia to identify the "attorneys for brewers," who she said had appeared as wet witnesses, Mrs. Nicholson said that she had gained the impression that Henry S. Curran, president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, represented brewers.

Mr. LaGuardia leaped to his feet and shouted:

"Why, Curran is a newspaper man. He never tried a case or represented anybody in his life."

"If the gentleman from New York wants to make statements of his own, let him take the witness stand," said Charles I. Sparks (R.), Representative from Kansas.

The New Yorker pounded the desk and said:

"The gentleman from Kansas and any one else can shout all he wants to, but when unjustified attacks are made on my friend, Mr. Curran, I am going to fight and I don't care whether the committee members like it or not."

Chairman Graham said he was surprised at the charges and asserted that he knew the wet witnesses to be "high class people" and that he did not intend to listen to such characterizations of them.

Reads Lists of Breweries

Mrs. Nicholson then produced a list of breweries she said had contributed to the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. She read a dozen names before Chairman Graham halted her with the remark that the reading of the contributors did not answer the question of Mr. LaGuardia to name specifically one attorney in the employ of a brewery who had appeared.

She said she did not remember the attorney's name.

Mr. LaGuardia then demanded that the names of the contributors to the Anti-Saloon League, including that of Mr. Kresge of the five and ten cent store chain, be filed with the committee at the proper time.

Objections by George R. Stobbs (R.), Representative from Massachusetts; Earl C. Michener (R.), Representative from Michigan; H. W. Sumners (D.), Representative from Texas, and W. C. Hammer (D.), Representative from North Carolina, to questions propounded several witnesses by Mr. Celler, were sustained time and again by Chairman Graham.

Mr. Celler sought to introduce statistics on drunkenness before and after prohibition, as reported in each of the witnesses' home cities.

New Charge Is Alleged Against Dry Amendment

NEW YORK (AP)—A new question of the constitutionality of the Eighteenth Amendment, not heretofore passed on by the United States Supreme Court, was raised March 12 by a committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association, which recommended its presentation to the court.

Ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment by state legislatures and not by the people, the committee report said, violated the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution and was therefore illegal. The report is to be voted upon at the next general meeting of the association in April or May.

MAYOR MOVES TO END STRIKE

Following a strike of some 2500 to 3000 garment workers this morning Mayor James M. Curley called a conference this afternoon between representatives of the workers and employers in an effort to obtain a settlement. The garment workers demand a 40-hour week of five days with minor changes in working conditions and wages.

CUSTOMS REVENUES DECREASE

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — Customs revenues fell off 40 per cent during February, to $4,500,000, it was announced March 12.

HUSTON DEFENDS LOBBYING POLICY OF RIVER GROUP

Present Head of Republican Committee to Present Available Records

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—On the stand a second day, Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee, repeated on March 13 his intentions of aiding the Senate Lobby Committee in finding the financial records of the Tennessee River Improvement Association, of which he was formerly president, declaring that he knew of nothing "on this green earth that we should conceal."

He explained that he expects to go to Detroit when the committee is through with him to get from J. W. Worthington, manager of the association, who is in a hospital there, any records he has and have an expert accountant draw up a report for the committee.

Asked if the Tennessee River Improvement Association could not be considered a "lobbying" association, Mr. Huston replied he believed the word was "broad enough to take in this organization." Under questioning by Arthur R. Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana, the only regular Republican on the investigating committee, he was allowed to state, however, that the association was in existence before the Muscle Shoals problem came up.

Mr. Huston declared that he had no more to gain from his work as president of the association than an "honest president of a chamber of commerce would get from his services." He received no compensation and had no financial interest in any company that has been a bidder for Muscle Shoals, he added.

No question was raised as to the association's method of keeping accounts, "until this committee of experts" started investigating, Mr. Huston remarked, but he withdrew his statement after Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, objected to the term applied to the committee.

Mr. Huston was questioned concerning a meeting he had with power company officials when he was trying to arrange a compromise between the chemical and power industries on a bid for Muscle Shoals and about money he collected from the Union Carbide Company.

Since he became chairman of the Republican National Committee the only person he has talked with who was interested in bringing up Muscle Shoals legislation was Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Association, Mr. Huston said.

The committee attempted to ask Mr. Huston about the disposition of certain funds he collected to pay the way of delegates to the Republican national convention in Cleveland in 1924, but Mr. Robinson objected, contending that that subject had no place in a lobby investigation.

Two Dartmouth Prizes Awarded

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—The Morrill Allen Gallagher Memorial scholarships, carrying $600 each, the most prized of such awards at Dartmouth, have been awarded to Harold Booma '30, of Swampscott, Mass., and Winslow R. Hatch '30, of Leonia, N. J.

Booma has letters in football, hockey, and baseball and served as captain of hockey team this season. Hatch is chairman of the Dartmouth Outing Club.

AIR PILOT'S LICENSE WON BY YOUTH OF 17

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa. — A private pilot's license has just been granted by the Bureau of Aeronautics to Luther R. Himes, a 17-year-old member of the junior class in William Penn High School here.

Mr. Himes, who is believed to be the youngest private pilot in Pennsylvania, studied aviation and airplane construction in a correspondence course first, later enrolling at the Middleton Aviation Station in a course given by a commercial pilot. He expects to become a professional aviator.

WEATHER PREDICTION

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; colder Friday; moderate southwest shifting to northwest winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 35.

Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday; warmer in extreme south portion tonight; colder Friday; fresh southwest shifting to northwest winds.

Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday; colder Friday and in northern Vermont tonight; moderate to fresh southwest shifting to west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	34	Memphis	52
Atlantic City	40	Montreal	32
Boston	40	Nantucket	38
Buffalo	38	New Orleans	56
Calgary	6	New York	34
Charleston	48	Philadelphia	36
Chicago	42	Pittsburgh	44
Denver	30	Portland, Me.	36
Des Moines	34	Portland, Ore.	36
Eastport	36	San Francisco	50
Galveston	60	St. Paul	20
Hatteras	52	St. Louis	52
Helena	20	Seattle	38
Jacksonville	58	Tampa	60
Kansas City	40	Washington	40
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 10:25 p. m., Friday 10:4 a. m.
Height of tides 10.0 feet, 11.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:18 p. m.

BETTER RURAL ROADS SOUGHT IN CONNECTICUT

Farmers Start Move to Push Improvement of Highways

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTHINGTON, Conn. — A hard-surfaced road to every farm in Connecticut is the ultimate goal of a state-wide better roads movement, which had its inception at a meeting held here of 50 farmers and country dwellers of Southington. An organization campaign in which the State Grange will take an active part was outlined and committees were appointed to bring in suggestions for immediate action toward improving Southington's country roads.

While prompt action by the rural residents of the various towns, in improving their local road conditions, is urged, the principal objective of the organization is a definite program to be laid before the State Legislature next January with the backing of a convincing number of Connecticut voters.

Louis G. Tolles, State Master of the Grange, instigator of the movement that led to the meeting, read a letter mailed to the masters of every subordinate Grange urging the appointment of local committees to organize branches of the road improvement association. Mr. Tolles urged the unified backing of the Grange in the road project and the formation of a local unit in each town where there is a local Grange organization.

One suggestion offered at the meeting was the purchase of a stone crusher to be used for improvement of the back road system. The town of South Windsor, it was pointed out, is using one of the machines successfully.

Another suggestion, made by Carl Lane of West Hartford, was that Southington build a small stretch of improved road this year to "show the State Highway Department" what the farmers want.

Mr. Tolles said that the 20,000 members of the Grange in Connecticut are solidly behind the movement for improved rural roads and that the state Grange as an organization will back the new association.

Ontario to Curb Liquor Permits

TORONTO (AP)—With sales totaling $55,860,369, the Ontario Liquor Control Commission has reported to the Legislature a profit for 1929 of $9,661,448.

Commenting on operation of the control system, the report said: "Evils resulting from the abuse of liquor have ever been present. The sin of drunkenness still is with us and probably will remain with the host of other sins."

Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the commission, also said a new plan would be put into effect in an endeavor to prevent abuse of the permit privilege.

During 1929 there were 543,044 permits granted. Sales from the 123 government stores totaled $37,626,779; with the balance from 105 brewery warehouses and breweries.

CAR WORTH £2, TAX £3 6S.—WORTH IT?

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTHEND, Eng. — A Southend motorist who was summoned for driving his car without a license told the magistrates in court that the value of the car was £2 and consequently not worth the sum of £3.6s charged for a quarterly license. The criticism of the magistrates was to fine him £1.

His modest valuation of his automobile was probably correct, for there are countless numbers of dilapidated old cars ripe for the scrap heap. But since the general exemption from license of all cars considered by their owners not worth the amount of the tax would result in an unwelcome avalanche of "old crocks" on the highways, no such exemption is to be expected.

KINDERGARTEN CALLED BEST CRIME CURE FIELD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Crime prevention work must start in the kindergartens rather than being confined to the punishments meted out by courts and legislative bodies, according to speakers at a luncheon held by the Big Brother and Big Sister Federation here.

George MacDonald, president of the federation, presided and delegates from organizations interested in conservation of child character throughout this country and Canada attended.

GILLETTE FACTORY ADDS EMPLOYEES

Operating 24 hours a day with three shifts and an additional force of 800 men to total 3500 on the job is the encouraging word sent by the Gillette Safety Razor Company to Mayor James M. Curley in view of his stringent effort to relieve unemployment.

The Gillette Company has inaugurated a heavy advertising campaign, and the added business resulting has necessitated the increase in the force, Frank J. Fahey, vice-president of the concern, said.

Northern Railways Seek Chicago Entry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railways, recently authorized to unify their lines, provided they relinquish control of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, have determined to meet the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission by working out a plan whereby they can retain that portion of the Burlington which will give the two Northern roads a line between Chicago and the Twin Cities.

A meeting has just been held here, attended by the presidents of the three railroads, prominent stockholders, representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co., and other interested parties, and it has been learned from a source of unquestioned authority that the Northern lines will seek to work out an arrangement whereby they can split the Burlington Road by retaining for themselves the Chicago-St. Paul line and leave the remainder to become the main stem of a consolidation of Midwest carriers.

The nub of the problem, as indicated here following the meetings, is the matter of working out a practical arrangement whereby the two roads will be assured an entrance to Chicago over their own controlled road. This is regarded by the lines in question as essential to the success of the merger, as they believe that the competition which could be offered by the Milwaukee road, with its line all the way through from Chicago to the coast, by way of the Twin Cities, would be too powerful for them to meet, without a connection of their own to Chicago.

Towns Preparing for Tercentenary

That Massachusetts will be generous in its expenditures for observing the tercentenary of the founding of the Bay Colony was made evident yesterday when, at a session of the Tercentenary Conference of city and town committees in Salem, it was reported to date $118,600 had been appropriated by different communities for local events and that $102,100 in municipal budgets awaited action this month. Besides this, it was reported that the State Legislature had appropriated $116,000, with an additional $75,000 expected.

At least 27 cities and towns were represented at the meeting over which N. Winthrop Robinson of Dorchester, a vice-president of the organization, presided, the number including three mayors.

Reports were submitted emphasizing the need for adequate guide books for the convenience of visitors with day-by-day itineraries outlining the various celebrations throughout the State; and several local representatives outlined plans for celebrations in keeping with the historic nature of the tercentenary. The conference will meet next month in another part of the State, Worcester being mentioned as the most likely point.

DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate on March 12 passed the first deficiency bill carrying $173,000,000 to meet emergency government expenses, including $100,000,000 for the Farm Board. Almost $125,000,000 was added by the Senate to the measure. Early House approval of the additions is expected and the bill will then be sent to President Hoover.

Among the provisions added were $12,000,000 for river and harbor work; $7,000,000 for seed loans to farmers in the storm-stricken states; $3,000,000 for Porto Rico hurricane relief, and $150,000 more for expenses of the American delegation to the London naval arms conference.

DAY'S FINES TOTAL $4250

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Fines totaling $4250 were imposed by Judge Elisha H. Brewster in United States District Court here on March 12. A large number of cases were violations of the national prohibition act. In addition to the fines, Judge Brewster imposed five suspended sentences in Atlanta penitentiary.

Bolivian Tin Mines in Crucial Position

LA PAZ, Bol. (By U. P.)—Decreased production is the only hope for the tin industry, in the opinion of Manuel Mier Leon, Minister of Finance.

"The situation, as revealed by statistics, is very grave," Mr. Mier is quoted in an interview in the newspaper Ultima Hora. "A considerable period of time will be required to correct the world overproduction."

Once the excess stocks of the metal have been consumed the industry must be regulated in order to avoid similar situations arising in the future, he said.

"Such regulations are not within the province of this government inasmuch as Bolivia does not have a monopoly of tin production. In case of extreme necessity, however, the Government will reduce mining taxes, which will mean a period of rigid economy."

During the current week the Government will devote much attention to pleas by mining companies for assistance during the present crisis, such as lower freight rates and more elastic labor regulations.

Law Board Is Asked to Determine Beer

WASHINGTON (AP)—The national Commisison on Law Observance and Enforcement on March 12 was asked to determine whether 2.75 per cent was non-intoxicating and whether a change in the Volstead Act to permit manufacture would aid enforcement.

L. C. Dyer, (R.), Representative from Missouri, a ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee and author of a bill to legalize 2.75 per cent beer, said after appearing before the commission that he had received a "very cordial and satisfactory reception." He declined, however, to say whether the attitude of the commission toward his proposal had been indicated.

The Missourian asked the group to investigate the questions of policy and fact involved in legalizing a higher percentage of alcohol content and report on its findings. He pointed out that the Eighteenth Amendment "does not prohibit intoxicating liquor for any other purpose than beverage use, neither does it define intoxicating liquor" and declared that home-made wine and cider of from 6 to 12 per cent is permitted under the law.

Millions of householders, he continued, were manufacturing 4 to 6 per cent beer, and "the federal prohibition bureau has not made any serious effort to interfere with the manufacture of beer in the home."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University; concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Miss Lucille Monaghan, soloist, Sanders Theater, 8; lecture by Buckminster Fuller, on "The Philosophy-Economics, Dynamics, Mechanics, etc., of Dymaxion Design," Old Fogg Art Museum, 8:30.

Lecture in series by Roland B. Dixon, Professor of Anthropology, Harvard University, on "The Peopling of the Pacific," Lowell Institute, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Debate, Florida University vs. Boston University, on "Resolved: That the Nations of the World Adopt a Policy of Complete Disarmament Excepting for Such Forces as Are Needed for Police Protection," Auditorium, Arlington Junior High School, 8.

Meeting, Margaret Brent Civic Guild, lecture by Roswell F. Phelps on "The Employment Situation," Hotel Bellevue, 8.

Boston City Club; concert by Highland Glee Club, auditorium, Clubhouse, 8.

Presentation of "A Dream Play," by Ford Hall Forum Dramatic Society, Ford Hall, 8:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; meeting, Dormitory Stamp Club, Room X, 6; motion pictures, Vialle Room, 7:30; meeting, Young Men's Citizenship Forum, Vialle Room, 8.

Copley-Plaza; dinner, Past Commanders' Association, State Suite, 6:30.

Boston Public Library; lecture by Dan McCowan on "A Naturalist in the Canadian Rockies," Lecture Hall, 8.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; assisting pianist, Lucille Monaghan, 8:00.

Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley—Concert, Susan Metcalfe Casals, singer, and Hans Kindler, violoncellist, 8:00.

Theaters

Wilbur—Fritz Lieber in "Macbeth."
Tremont—"Gambling."
Colonial—Sir Harry Lauder.
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Copley—"A Night Off."
Majestic—"The Merry Widow."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Aldred lecture in series for seniors, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on "Reflections of an Engineering Experience," by Maj. William C. Gotshall, engineer and traveler, Institute Building, 3.

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "Egyptian Art I," by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston; lecture on "Nicholas and Gretchen of Switzerland," by Miss Folant, Lecture Hall, 1 and 2:30.

Harvard University; lecture on "The Philosophy-Economics, Dynamics, Mechanics, etc., of Dymaxion Design," by Buckminster Fuller, Old Fogg Art Museum, 4; lecture by Prof. K. Fajans of the University of Munich, Medium Lecture Hall, Edward Mallinckrodt Chemical Laboratory, 4:30.

Hotel Statler; luncheon, American Youth Conference, Ballroom, 12:30; luncheon and meeting, Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women, Salle Moderne, 12:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Glee Club of Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10.

Copley-Plaza; luncheon and meeting, Boston University College of Business Administration, State Suite, 12:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 2:30.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Special exhibitions: Egyptian wall paintings, by Mr. and Mrs. Norman de Garis Davies, lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art; fifteenth century woodcuts and metal cuts, lent by James C. McGuire; eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; French color prints, eighteenth century, lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Special exhibits: Japanese prints, lent by David P. Edgar, contemporary American painting. Both through March 18.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain.—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5, Sunday; holidays all day. Admission free. Exhibit showing color in nature. Mexican tiles and pottery. Satsuma ware. Baskets of the world, including feather baskets of the Poma Indians.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Annual print exhibition. Through March 15.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Print exhibition. Etchings by Decaris.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Vernon Ellis. Through March 15.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Marine and landscape paintings by Stanley W. Woodward. Etchings by old and modern masters. Through March 15.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Drawings by Stuyvestant Van Veen. Through March 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Roger Hayward. Also lithographs by George Bellows. Paintings by Fromkes, Metcalf, Rosenfield, Hiraga, Quincy and Crocker.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings of child life and six new dog study prints by Diana Thorne.

St. Botolph Club—Loan exhibition of American paintings.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Oils by Emile A. Gruppe. Miscellaneous water colors by American artists.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Art work of Ernest Stock, an English artist. Through March 31.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings by Elizabeth E. Brown and Louis Novak. Through March 31.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings by American and European artists.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Oils by Harley Perkins. Other paintings by Guy Pene du Bois, Glackens, Gifford Beal and H. E. Schnakenberg. Water colors by Maurice Prendergast. Prints by moderns. Through March 15.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors of Russia, Transcaucasia and elsewhere, by Eliot O'Hara. Through March 11. Water colors of birds, by Charles Emile Heil. Through March 18.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Work of German school children. Through March 16.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by W. Harry Smith. Through March 31.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open daily 9 to 5. Sundays 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Pictures, maps, drawings illustrating background of Tercentenary, and collection of early American articles.

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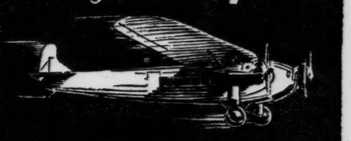

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GERMANY TURNS TO DEVELOPMENT OF REFORM PLAN

With Reparation Question Settled Way Is Open to Financial Help

BERLIN (AP)—President von Hindenburg March 13 signed the Young plan within a few minutes of the time that it had been approved by the Reichsrat with an urgency clause, making it immediately effective as far as Germany is concerned.

The German - American agreement by which Germany's reparations payments to the United States are regulated, was also signed.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Financial reform of the Reich, improvement of federal administration, overcoming of the present high rate of unemployment, support of agriculture, an increase in production and exports are included in the program of those who supported the Young plan.

All these are regarded as important and necessary if the Reich is to fulfill its obligations. Therefore Germans must not look back but ahead, it is declared. The reparation burden is roughly one-tenth of the amount levied by the Reich states and communes in the form of taxes and tariffs.

The Berliner Tageblatt declares that a serious attempt must be made to find savings where the remaining nine-tenths are concerned to relieve industry, and holds that this is more useful than to complain about the reparation burden.

The latter admonition is undoubtedly directed against the Nationalists who compare Germany's life under the Young plan to slavery. Neither they nor Nationalist youth, they declare, regard the Reichstag's ratification as valid and some day the German people, they maintain, will awake and "cast off their chains."

Supporters of the plan aver that Germany should at least make a sincere effort to fulfill its conditions. To them ratification is primarily a financial question. Its burdens, they declare, are lower than those of the Dawes pact, and if the reparation question is cleared out of the way, at any rate for the time being, Germany once more may receive money from abroad, of which it is in great need.

Moreover, it gives the Rhinelands back to Germany and removes foreign economic control. Thus the Reich's strength is increased by this restoration of its sovereignty and the relations with western powers improved by the settlement of the war indemnity, it is held.

The Polish liquidation agreement, which passed at the same time as the Young plan, with a majority, however, of only 19 votes, promises to close up many sources of friction between the Reich and its strongest eastern neighbor.

Press Attacks 'Vice Centers' of Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — A campaign against "vice centers" of northern Lower California has been started by El Universal, Mexico City morning newspaper, which contends that these famous resorts tend to give Mexico a black eye, and only attract an undesirable class of tourist trade.

"American Vice Under the Refuge of the Mexican Flag—the Gambling Houses Along the Northern Borders Are Only a Barrier to the Desirable Tourist Trade"—is the way El Universal headed one of its series of articles on the Lower California resorts.

In an editorial entitled "The Exploitation of Vice at Our Border," the newspaper contended legitimate propaganda to attract "honorable American tourism" should be broadcast and hotels should be constructed at border points, in place of the present "dollar-attracting resorts."

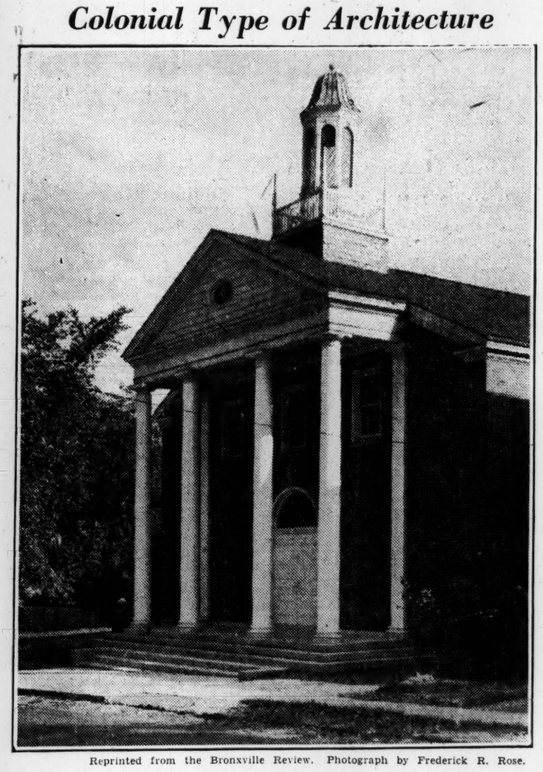
Lower California has become famous, the editorial said, as an international vice center dedicated to the exploitation of the dollar of the vice-hungry American. And it laments that "its true identity is hidden and it is presented as the genuine Mexico."

Furthermore, according to the editorial, money brought to Lower California by these "vice-hungry Americans" does not even remain in Mexico, since American proprietors of the Mexican border resorts deposit all their funds in the United States banks across the border.

"American tourists who visit the Lower California resorts return to their homes saying that they know Mexico, when the Mexico that they have visited is Yankee enterprise and a product 'made in the U. S. A.'!" according to the writer of the editorial, who pointed out that Mexican money is almost unknown there.

A recent decree issued by President Pascual Ortiz Rubio, ordering all state governors to wage an active fight against gambling, does not apply to Lower California. Lower California is a territory and not a state.

Colonial Type of Architecture



Reprinted from the Bronxville Review. Photograph by Frederick R. Rose.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Bronxville, N. Y.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Dedicatory services at First Church of Christ, Scientist, Bronxville, were described in a recent issue of the Bronxville Review.

Quoting from a brief historical address read by T. Coolidge Fowler, first reader, the Review said:

"The members kept always before them the goal of meeting every obligation when due and of dedicating the church edifice free from debt upon its completion." The total cost of the land and completed structure, the newspaper said, again quoting from the dedicatory address, was $146,255. The quotation continues:

"In January, 1915, a few students of Christian Science held services in a private home. Later in that year a Christian Science Society, a branch of The Mother Church, was organized. Shortly a Sunday School was started, and later a reading room was opened.

"In March, 1920, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Bronxville, N. Y., was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with a membership of 34. In August of that year land was purchased, at a cost of $9000, and fully paid for in October of the following year.

"Three years later, plans having been accepted for a church building, it was decided to build the Sunday School wing and hold services in it until we needed a larger auditorium. Work was begun in October, and in May, 1925, the first service was held in the completed wing.

"The congregation increased so rapidly that the original plan for the main auditorium had to be enlarged. Work was begun in September, 1923, and the corner stone was laid in November."

MORE STATE HELP FOR BRITISH LABOR

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Unemployment Insurance Act giving increased state help to half a million people when out of work came into force here today. This act, which was passed last December, eases the burden of those who, for no fault of their own, are unable to earn a living. The chief beneficiaries are young persons between the ages of 17 and 19.

The new law also admits to relief many unemployed who were hitherto excluded owing to their having been only partially employed for two years or on account of their inability to comply with the somewhat complicated regulations hitherto in force to prove they were "genuinely seeking work."

NEW CABINET TAKES OFFICE IN BOLIVIA

LA PAZ, Bol. (By U. P.)—The new Cabinet took office March 12. The officers are:

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Culture, Rafael Torrico Lemoine; Minister of Interior and Justice, German Antelo Arauz; Minister of Finance, Manuel Mier Leon; Minister of Communications, Rigoberto Paredes; Minister of Instruction, Emilio Villanueva; Minister of War and Colonization, Fidel Vega.

CANADIANS SEEKING TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — An earnest effort to arrive at a solution of the unemployment problem which exists in western Canada in greater measure this year than ever before was made at a large meeting held in Winnipeg. Representatives were present from every one of the western provinces and various organizations. It was agreed unanimously that the Federal Government should be called upon for assistance in coping with the problem. Accordingly, it was decided that a delegation should go to Ottawa.

Speakers described the situation as the worst in Canadian history. Many cities were said to have thousands more unemployed enrolled this year than in previous years. One city had put away its machinery and had gone back to hand work in order to provide as much work as possible for the unemployed.

Radio Train Signals May Be Developed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The feasibility of radio commuuication between the locomotive of a freight train and the caboose, 100 cars or more apart, between locomotives and switch towers in congested terminals and between wayside stations and swiftly moving trains, was discussed as the American Railway Engineering Association held the final sessions of its convention here.

Advantages found in wireless communication include greater safety, saving of time, greater flexibility and longer range than visible signals and independence of rain, snow and fog. To offset these, there is high cost of installation, the liability of minor failures under the severe conditions encountered in railway service and the chance of interference from other radiocasting equipment operating on the same or nearly same wavelength.

The development of railway radio telephone service is "progressing rapidly," the report stated, and "seems about to emerge from the experimental stage." How far this progress continues depends partially on the Federal Radio Commission. There are a very limited number of radio frequencies available for use in this country, the engineers pointed out, and there is already a large demand for them from such services as aviation, police, television and ships at sea.

VICKERS-ARMSTRONG TO REOPEN SHIPYARD

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Vickers-Armstrong naval shipyard at Walker-on-Tyne, which has been closed during the last 18 months owing to reductions in naval construction, will be reopened for the building of a first-class passenger liner for the Furness & Withy Company, it is announced.

This means the direct employment of some 1500 men, apart from those employed in subsidiary industries.

CHILE HIGHWAY LAW PROVIDES LOAN FUND

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Chile's new road law went into effect March 12.

Gasoline duties were increased to 16 cents for each can of approximately six gallons. An additional 10 per cent was added to the existing tariff on automobiles and trucks. Funds received from the new taxes will be used to finance loans contracted for the construction of highways and bridges.

WOMEN DEMAND EQUAL RIGHTS IN WORLD LAWS

Conference on Codification at The Hague to Scan Three Great Issues

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The first conference for the codification of international law opened here March 13 under the presidency of Dr. Th. Heemskerk, former Premier and Minister of Justice of the Netherlands.

Delegates come from many members of the League of Nations and in addition from the United States, Mexico, Egypt, Turkey and Soviet Russia. The subjects to be discussed are nationality, territorial waters, and the responsibility of states for damage done in their territory to the person or property of foreigners.

Each of these questions will be dealt with by a separate committee which will seek to draft an international convention for ratification and accession by the nations of the world.

Particular interest is taken in the discussion on nationality as several of the points which the jurists have to thrash out deals with the nationality of women, mainly in regard to the effect of marriage on nationality. Women feel strongly they should have an authoritative voice in discussions on their own status and persuaded the Assembly to recommend that members of the League include women in their delegations to the codification conference.

Many nations have acted on this recommendation. The United States sent Miss Emma Wold, an acknowledged authority upon nationality laws of the world, Britain Dr. Ivy Williams, Germany Frau Marie Elizabeth Lueders, Czechoslovakia Mrs. Kralova-Horakova, Belgium Mlle. Marcellerenson, and Holland Mrs. L. C. Schoenfeld.

Two international organizations of women—the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship and the International Council of Women are jointly drawing attention to their demands and making them in definite form through the medium of public demonstration here while the conference is actually in session.

All women, whether feminist, social reformer, or organized for any other purpose, demand independence expressed as "the same right as man to retain or change their own nationality." The feminists further demand "there shall be no distinctions based on sex in law and practice relating to nationality."

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Preparatory work for the codification conference itself was done by a committee of legal experts which held several sessions between 1924 and 1927 and drew up a list of subjects which in their opinion appeared capable of solution by international agreement. The existing law and practice on the three questions invovled is varied and confusing. In addition to complications over double nationality or loss of nationality by a woman as the result of marriage with a foreigner there is the highly controversial issue over whether children born on foreign territory should have the nationality of their parents or of the land where they are born. Similar difficulties arise over defining the extent of territorial waters.

Perhaps the most serious difficulties, however, arise over the responsibility of states toward foreigners on their territory—a question which Japan says bluntly "isn't ripe for international codification," while Rumania sees a serious danger in giving foreigners a privileged position as compared to a country's own citizens. The prospects of agreement is regarded as hopeful on nationality, doubtful on territorial waters and problematical on the responsibility of states toward foreigners.

Colleges to Have Movie Textbook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—According to Milton Sills, film star and chairman of the committee on college affairs of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, lectures given in connection with the college course, "Appreciation of the Motion Picture," at the University of Southern California, are being arranged in the form of a textbook covering the motion picture as an art form and social force.

In the past, Mr. Sills pointed out, universities desiring to treat the cultural side of the cinema have been handicapped by lack of texts and subject matter, as well as scarcity of authorities. The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences is extending its co-operation to all colleges in this important field.

Dr. Karl T. Waugh, dean of the College of Letters, Arts and Sciences, will have general charge of the classes, assisted by W. Ray MacDonald, while among leaders in the motion picture industry William de Mille, Fred Niblo, Dr. Hugo Riesenfeld, Sid Grauman, Karl Struss, H. G. Knox, Hobart Bosworth, William LeBaron, Jane Murfin and Max Parker will lecture.

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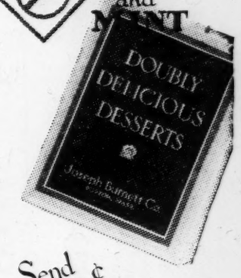

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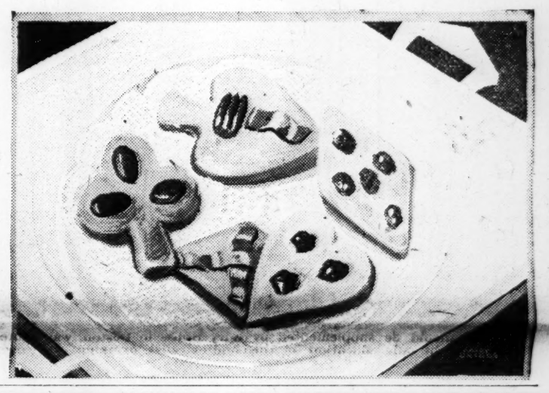

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SHIPPING GAIN EXPECTED FROM WELLAND CANAL

Outlook of Port of Boston Enhanced by Change in Railroad Rates

Opening of the new Welland Canal and the favorable rail rate from Oswego to Boston on export grain, are expected to be a big factor in rebuilding the foreign commerce of the Port of Boston, which is dealt with extensively in a report just issued by the Federal Government.

Because New England exports are chiefly high-class manufactured goods having a world-wide distribution, but which are not generally of heavy weight, ships sailing from Boston have largely depended in the past on bulk cargoes originating in the West, such as grain, and its products, and routed for export via Boston. A marked diversion of grain shipment from Boston and New York to such ports as Montreal, Baltimore, and Gulf Coast ports, where lower freight rates are available, has affected foreign commerce of Boston.

Shippers Use Other Ports

These factors together with the need of shipping New England products from a port having a multitude of shipping services, to better reach the diversity of foreign markets served by New England firms, have resulted in manufacturers in the northeast corner of the United States shipping their goods extensively through other ports, it is brought out in the new government report.

"Continuance of this practice must be regarded as injurious to commerce, since it involves extra costs to the shipper and serves to increase congestion at other ports," states the report, "but the shipper has now no alternative. He must send his goods to a port where they can find a ship to destination.

Facilities Are Ample

"While rail rate and geographical position are unfavorable to Boston's trade with the important producing and consuming districts of the interior, these advantages may be modified, in part at least, by a more intensive use of coastwise lines. Terminal facilities at Boston are capable of accommodating fully twice the volume of traffic which now passes through the port.

"Commonwealth Pier and the Army Base are used to only a small part of their capacity. With the splendid storage facilities available, this port is well equipped to care for a large volume of business."

While exports have been declining, the report shows that the total waterborne commerce of Boston has shown a marked increase since 1920, owing to extensive developments of coastwise and intercoastal trade.

Leaks, Not Splashes, Empty Profit Pail

It's the leaks, and not the splashes that empty the profit pail, according to Gordon James, editor of Business Week and former chief of the domestic commerce division of the United States Department of Commerce, who, speaking before the Boston meeting of the National Association of Cost Accountants, said that much business is done at a loss because men did not know when it was costing above the gross profits.

"The wholesaler cannot be blamed for not handling his business wisely if his accountants have not told him the truth," said Mr. James. "If after the business man knows that he is handling certain lines at a loss, he still is foolish enough to continue, that is his lookout. There are lots of business men who think there is some mysterious merit in hanging on to loss-making business. With that kind of superstition they won't last long as business men.

Startling facts, said Mr. James, had been brought out by properly allocating the various costs of handling and selling commodities. Profits are coming from unsuspected parts of the businesses studied, and continuing drains on profits are cutting them down in spots that have been considered for decades to be wholly innocent of losses.

"It is up to the cost accountants," he concluded, "to bring out the facts correctly and not to spend their thoughts on how to cover up the truth."

TIGER WIN TONIGHT CLINCHES PLAYOFF

Philadelphia Arrows, striving to beat out the New Haven Eagles for third and a place in the Canadian-American Hockey League playoffs, will meet the Boston Tigers at the Boston Garden tonight. The Tigers are in second place, but are not safe yet, needing one more victory, all of which makes the game of real importance to each team.

Games between the Arrows and Tigers have generally been scoring affairs and in the nine games played between the two this season the Tigers have won six, tied one, and lost two, and have scored a total of 42 goals against the Arrows, while the latter has scored just 25 times against Boston. This game will be the last meeting between the two in the regular schedule.

CITY MANAGER PLAN STIRS WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Agitation which has been under way here for a year for a new charter for the City of Worcester, encompassing a less cumbersome type of municipal government, will come to a head Monday when Axel U. Sternlof, alderman, will file an order for the appointment of a committee of three aldermen and four common councilmen to study and report to the City Council on the advisability of the creation of a city business manager.

The present charter has been virtually unchanged since the city was incorporated in 1847. It calls for Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Board of Councilmen. Department heads are elected by the boards.

SHIPPERS BOARD TO MEET

The New England Shippers Advisory Board will hold its thirteenth regular meeting and fifth annual meeting at the Copley-Plaza Hotel March 19. W. F. Garcelon, general chairman of the board, will call the meeting to order at 10 a. m. All the New England railroads will be represented and will report on general traffic conditions for their respective companies.

Boston Art Notes

At the Harvard Society

A not very sociable combination comprises the present display of fine art at the Harvard Society for Contemporary Art exhibiting rooms in Harvard Square. On the one hand, there are water colors by a Group of Five Bostonians, who have seen fit to entitle their artistic fraternity with a simple, though esoteric numeral These are the rebels, les enfants terribles; these are the roving ones who contend that Boston is not the artistic center of the globe, that there are craftsmen elsewhere who paint and even think; these are none other than that well-known circle, including Hopkinson and Pepper, Cutler and Perkins and Mrs. Marion Monks Chase. On the other hand, there is the sculptor Isamu Noguchi.

The water colorists reappear each year with their customary singularities. Hopkinson is the indefatigable experimenter; one may always expect a new palette in his works a novel twist or quirk in the composition. The idea may be startling, the accomplishment may be incomplete, even unsatisfactory, yet he keeps us guessing. From France come the pictures of Harley Perkins; are impressions of landscapes, fresh, cool color slapped on in cheery fashion. His ardor for violent hues has not subsided, despite the somber turn colors have taken recently in Paris.

Marion Monks Chase adheres to pattern chiefly, and toward this end she shapes shadows perfectly flat; reduces, in fact, all forms to convention. Carl Gordon Cutler seems the most logical member of the exclusive group. In his pictures there is dependable structure, transition, careful balancing of color, every factor contributes equally so that none stands out. Mr. Pepper is the least boisterous. His is the quiet sentiment, the simpler rendering.

The sculptures by Noguchi large, shiny, rough, quite fill the small galleries with a distinguished, though primeval, population. Many elements of modernism, good, bad, and irrevelent, have filtered into the artist's work. He embodies utter extremes of the plastic art, from the most severe and ordered classical to the all-but disintegrating romantic.

Technically, Noguchi is facile; modeling seems to come naturally to him; he is sensitive to sculptural qualities, and he fears not to employ them to nonsculptural ends. When he turns mystic, and polishes surfaces down so that they will look like the sculptures of the Sumerians, he fails. In the portrait of George Gershwin, for example, he makes neither sculpture nor poetry. He is far better when he pinches surfaces. The head of Ladjos Tihany, dragged out to every possible extravagance, is powerfully dramatic. But only rarely should the plastic art be put to such tortuous use. It wears.

Pancoast Gallery

A new miscellany of contemporary art adorns the walls of the Pancoast Gallery on Newbury Street. The non-restricting policy of display makes possible a very diverting range that will give joy and discomfort to all visitors. Mrs. Pancoast subscribes no theory; advances no particular coterie. Her expositions represent an intelligent interest in all living art. Drifting from picture to picture, from a William Glackens to an H. E. Schnakenburg, for example; we mark the individualistic trends of each, the utter independence. We note, further, that regardless of an artist's preference, whether it is for fleecy surfaces or for keen edges, he is to be judged in terms of his own aim and limitations.

We drift on to a Guy Pene du Bois, for another example, and observe that he is abandoning the caricature that lent social significance to his pictures and is indulging in the delights of painting for its own sake. The oils by Harley Perkins depicting five scenes of bridges upon the Seine surprise us pleasantly. He seems to treat oil colors with higher seriousness than aquarelle; this more manageable medium induces him to carry on a work to depth and subtlety. There is solidity, structural unity, color variation, atmospheric effect.

All are Americans; all highly serious; each is pursuing a path that suits his taste and temperament. That two of the above-named artists live abroad is an interesting fact. That a third leans heavily upon Renoir for support is another interesting fact. There are some who object to the derivative tendency among our experimentalists. All we can say is that as long as they can remain serious and select their influences judiciously, they will only profit by the inspiration.

Goodman's Print Shop

Stuyvesant van Veen is presented for the first time at the Goodman Print shop, 607 Boylston Street. He is a very young artist who devotes himself, at present, to pencil drawings. In recent years drawing has found a great many enthusiasts who in concentration discover some powerful qualities in the gray line and rough silvery surface. Some treat it as a line medium; others prefer effects achieved by pressing lightly upon the broad side of the pencil. To the latter group belongs van Veen.

Metropolitan scenes predominate; towering structures oblongs of buildings huddled against one another, breaking the horizon. Organization is important; the masses are subtly knit together. The masonry is reduced to a soft gray haze, so that details fade for larger considerations.

In figure subjects Mr. van Veen displays talent; he never loses the thought of organization, so that all planes and shadows contribute to volume. After a view of the whole exhibition, however, we wonder whether it does not constrict the imagination of the artist somewhat to employ this method alone. It is but one of many that should be practiced by a young and growing talent.

Emil Vaclav Trisovsky

A young Czechoslovakian is exhibiting his pictures at the Dorchester Jewish Welfare Center on Bradshaw Street, Dorchester. Emil Vaclav Trisovsky, despite his mid-European origin, has been influenced and absorbed by methods and viewpoint distinctly Bostonian. His talents range broadly; he paints landscape and portraits with an indulgent palette, with variety of pattern. He treats each picture as a fresh problem; few repetitions of motive are to be found. A set of small landscapes is attractive for vivacity and ingenuity of arrangement.

In portraiture Mr. Trisovsky prefers the romantic interpretation.

Miscellaneous Exhibitions

At the studio of Miss Bertha Wesselhoeft Swift there is a private display of lithographs and drawings of Spain by Howard Leigh. Her studio is in Trinity Court, Dartmouth Street. Charles Emil Heil's water colors of birds are being shown at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street.

Vose Galleries

Vernon Ellis, painter of portraits and decorative landscapes, shows his oils at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. In all the artist's works there is a solid, almost hard, treatment. He gives every detail its due so that the completed picture conveys the impression of a job that is thorough and convincing. Some still-life schemes are remarkable examples of the total effect manner of painting. Some landscapes are bright and gusty interpretations of the splendor of the outdoors, especially in the autumn.

D. A.

Museum of Fine Arts

The Museum of Fine Arts has just acquired a colored drawing, "Portrait of a Man," by Etienne Dumonstier (1520-1603). This artist, who worked chiefly on miniatures and pastels, was court painter during the reigns of Henry II, Francois II, Charles IX, Henry III and Catherine de Medici. The museum drawing is an interesting example of sixteenth century French portraiture.

The Decorative Arts Department of the museum has received three important gifts this month—a tambour secretary of mahogany, dating about 1790, the gift of Dudley Leavitt Pickman; a rare piece of Irish silver, from Dublin about 1694, and a Heppelwhite chair used by Governor Hancock in 1780, the gift of Miss Madeleine I. Dinsmore, whose family has owned the chair since 1783, when it was presented to them by Governor Hancock.

Other gifts to the Museum this month were an illuminated page from Shah Nama, and an Indian manuscript from Dr. Denman W. Ross; a Tibetan bronze dagger, the bequest of John P. R. Sherman; two portraits by Chester Harding, the bequest of Isabel R. Harding; Taormina Village and Aetna, a water color by Martha Silsbee; a Russian ornament from Mrs. Eustice Strong, and an early nineteenth century embroidered pocketbook from Mrs. Henry Lyman.

"From Clay to Bronze" and "Sculpture in Stone," two motion pictures recently completed for the Museum of Fine Arts, will be shown again in the Lecture Hall of the Museum, Thursday, March 20, at 3 p. m. Tickets may be reserved at the Administration Office of the Museum.

COLBY WINS DEBATE

WATERVILLE, Me. (AP)—A New York University debating team was defeated here March 12 by a Colby College team. Colby supported the affirmative of the subject: "Resolved, That the Nation should adopt a plan of complete disarmament excepting such forces as are needed for police purposes."

GOVERNOR SIGNS $16 TAX BILL IN RECORD TIME

Civil Service Suspension Request Referred to Committee

Rapid action was taken today by Governor Allen on the measure providing a $16 tax limit for Boston this year, when he signed it in what is claimed to be record short time for this type of legislation.

Governor Allen's request for special legislation suspending civil service regulations for 60 days in order to facilitate employment, has been referred to the Joint Committee on Civil Service for immediate action.

Legislation is sought by Governor Allen to give unemployed men with dependents preference in securing work during the extensive public utility construction to be undergone by city and state. The first step was taken by the committee to expedite the passage of such legislation when it voted to have the message printed at once in order to consider it today.

A bill prohibiting insurance companies from cancelling insurance policies for nonpayment of premiums, received the support of Frank S. Lyman, Public Works Commissioner, and George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, at a hearing before the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Parker pointed out that thousands of registrations are revoked annually because of non-payment of premiums and many of the owners reregister with other companies, causing a constant strain on the registry department, revoking and re-registering cars. Other speakers recommended that the insurance companies accept the task of taking back plates.

In recommending repeal of the present compulsory car insurance law, Roland W. Sawyer, Representative from Ware, stated that it fails to discriminate between the reckless driver and the careful driver, each paying the same price for insurance. A new start was recommended which would make the driver with a poor record pay in proportion to his recklessness.

The Senate received a bill, reported favorably by the Committee on Civil Service, providing that officers and employees of county penal institutions be placed under Civil Service regulations.

No substitution for an adverse report was allowed on the bill to investigate the effect operation of the eighteenth amendment has had on public welfare. The Senate ruled out the proposal to that effect, 120 to 91.

The Senate also received an adverse report on the bill which seeks to prevent the use of steel traps, accompanied by a minor report from five dissenting members. If the Senate refuses to enact the measure, it may be given to the voters for ratification, provided 5000 more names can be secured by its proponents.

FEDERAL AID ASKED FOR 'OLD IRONSIDES'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Restoration of the U. S. S. Constitution, "Old Ironsides," started by the school children of America, would be completed by Congress if a bill calling for a $300,000 appropriation introduced by Representative McCormack (D.), of Massachusetts is passed.

"The children of America have contributed about $400,000 toward rebuilding the famous frigate and raising of the necessary additional sum seems very doubtful," Representative McCormack said. "It is only fitting that Congress should provide the $300,000 required to make 'Old Ironsides,' the only existing link connecting us with the glories of the early American navy."

POLICEMAN SOLOES

Danny Eldridge, a regular policeman on duty at the East Boston Airport, made his first solo flight yesterday. He has been receiving instruction from Charles Emerson, chief pilot for Skyways, Inc.

HOUSES PLAY IMPORTANT PART IN FARM LOANS

Influence Farmers to Pay Up Mortgages, Federal Land Bank Reports

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The better the quality of the house on a farm upon which a bank has given a mortgage the less trouble in respect to collections, tax payments and other factors leading to possible foreclosure of that mortgage is a point revealed in a research study by the Federal Land Bank of Springfield during its first 10 years of activity.

In the statistical analysis the comparison works out as follows: Where the appraised valuation of the house is less than $1500, trouble is experienced in 6.6 per cent of the cases; where it is from $1500 to $2500, 4.8 per cent; from $2500 to $4500, 2.9 per cent; from $4500 to $7500, 2 per cent, and in all over $7500, 8-10 of 1 per cent.

While the amount of equity held by a farm borrower is found to be a fairly important consideration, it is not nearly so important as the character of the farm on which the loan is made. A loan on a good farm where the borrower's equity is small is often a better risk than a loan on a poor farm, even though the equity be large.

Location of farms in relation to highways is found to be an important factor. Those on paved roads, or roads otherwise improved, give less trouble to the banks than those located elsewhere.

The statistics for New York State are based on experience with 9100 borrowers. Returns from other states of the First Federal Farm Loan District will be compiled soon.

STEEFEL SAYS

Listen in over WGY every Monday at 7:45 p. m.

The Steefel Saxophone Orchestra will provide unusual music and the Observer will tell you some things of interest.

Steefel Brothers ALBANY, NEW YORK

H. Horton & Co., Inc.
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ALBANY, N. Y.
Largest equipment house between New York and Chicago
"Everything Under One Roof"
Equipments for Institutions, Hotels, Restaurants, Lunch Rooms, Schools, Steamship Lines and Railroad Companies.
Our New Catalog is now ready. Blue Prints and specifications furnished on request.

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Brunswick Combination Radio
Complete $294.50
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Over 13,000 of our 56,000 depositors, in towns and villages outside of Albany shared in the big distribution of dividends this quarter when

over $374,000.00

4½% in interest was credited to our thrifty depositors.

With Quarterly interest your money is earning night and day

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70-72 State St., Albany, N. Y.
Please send me your new illustrated booklet, "The Safest Bank Messenger in the World."
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are greeted with approving glances from your discriminating friends. Hanan commands the services of notable shoe experts.
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.
McCurdy's
29th Anniversary Sale
Friday and Saturday March 14th and 15th Only
All Upholstered Furniture 20% off

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
A Separate Elevator
Is the Keynote of Service in the Store for Men
The comfort and ease that you'd expect in your favorite club are found in the Store for Men. A separate elevator runs from the first Clinton Avenue entrance directly to the department. A cozy lounge, with deep, luxurious chairs, invites relaxation. And here are shown the famed Clothes by Tailor Guild of Rochester,—the acme of clothing excellence—styled after the suggestions of London's most noted designers and hand-tailored with care and finesse worthy of a custom tailor.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.
STORE FOR MEN

Spring
brings out the new mode. Smartly tailored suits for those for whom a suit is suitable. Beautifully fashioned gowns in the new manner—spring millinery that will delight your heart—on display at the opening of our newly decorated and enlarged ready-to-wear departments on the second floor. A cordial invitation is extended readers of this paper.
McLEAN'S (HILLS, McLEAN & HASKINS)
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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Yorkshire Relish
"The most delicious Sauce in the World"
25c a Bottle
Duffy-Powers Incorporated
Adds a rich spiciness to meats, fish or fowl

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195 MAIN STREET EAST
Men's Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings and Sportswear
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29th Anniversary Sale
of Store-Wide Proportions
Celebrating 29 years of service and as many years of progress.

A&P ESTABLISHED 1859
"WHERE ECONOMY RULES"

SALMON SALE

Because A&P had been unable to secure a sufficient quantity of canned salmon of highest quality at a figure low enough to warrant a reasonable retail price to their customers, A&P established canneries in Alaska.

Red salmon is caught and packed in the Bristol Bay section of Bering Sea and farther to the southeast are five A&P canneries where pink salmon is caught and packed.

Within twelve hours of the time it leaves the water, each salmon has been packed in air-tight tins, ready for shipment to A&P Food Stores.

Twenty-four million cans, more than ten per cent of all Alaskan salmon, are purchased in A&P stores. . . . That's why A&P salmon is better and lower in price.

Red Salmon - - Can 25c
Pink Salmon - - 2 Cans 29c

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

METCALF BILL QUOTA CHANGES ARE APPROVED

Both A. F. of L. and Labor Department Agree and Passage Is Expected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Changes in the wording of the Metcalf immigration bill have been agreed upon in conference making it acceptable to the American Federation of Labor and to the Department of Labor, it was stated by Jesse H. Metcalf (R.), Senator from Rhode Island.

The Metcalf bill is designed to facilitate entry into the United States of highly skilled aliens whose work cannot be duplicated by American workers, and also to give preferred quota status to foreign employees or manufacturers who desire to set up new industries. The organized labor group had previously protested one section of the bill, charging that it would break down the barriers erected against admission of contract labor.

Mr. Metcalf, sponsor of the bill, announced that he had been in consultation with legislative agents of the American Federation of Labor with W. W. Husband, Second Assistant Secretary of Labor and Mr. Davis, and that ambiguities in the bill had been cleared up to the satisfaction of all parties. Independent statements from Mr. Davis, and from the A. F. of L. confirmed Mr. Metcalf's belief that the objection had been met. The exact phraseology of the amended paragraph has not been announced but it is understood to reaffirm the safeguards of the anti-contract labor laws now in effect.

Mr. Metcalf stated that the bill would be amended shortly, and that he expected prompt passage. He anticipated that not more than 500 aliens would be affected by the law in any given year. These would not be granted immediate admittance, but would be put on a preferred quota basis, in each case depending on the personal scrutiny and approval of the Secretary of Labor.

Mr. Husband appeared before a subcommittee of the Senate Immigration Committee in behalf of the Blease bill requiring registration of all aliens. A lively controversy developed over the proposal, opponents including Amos Pinchot, brother of Gifford Pinchot, representing the Civil Liberties Union; Read Lewis, foreign language information service, and others.

Florida Pulp Trade Makes Long Strides

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida as a pulp and paper manufacturing State is a leading item on the schedule of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce industrial committee.

During the last 10 or 15 years the trend of the pulp and paper-making industry has been toward locations in the South. In 1929 there were 36 paper mills in the South having a total capacity of 1,000,000 tons per annum, an increase of over 600,000 tons since 1921, when the total production in the entire South was but 382,500 tons.

The chamber sees in this migration southward of the paper industry a great and profitable opportunity for Florida and points out that the State has its pine and hard woods, together with an ever-growing quantity of sugar cane bagasse to furnish the source of supply for raw materials; it is in close proximity to all basic materials needed in the manufacture of paper; its mild climate gives every opportunity for maximum production under the best of working conditions; and its rail facilities and ocean and gulf ports furnish ample transportation at reasonable costs for distribution throughout the country.

BISHOP SLATTERY HAS PASSED ON

The Right Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, who passed on at his home in Boston, March 12, was a native of Pittsburgh. On the advice of Phillips Brooks he entered Harvard University, where he graduated with honors in 1891 and then continued his studies at the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge. After graduation he served as master at Groton School for two years and then was called to the Cathedral Church of Our Most Merciful Savior at Faribault, Minn., where he remained for 12 years.

His next rectorate was at Christ Church, Springfield, Mass., whence he was called to Grace Church, New York City, to succeed the Rev. Dr. William Huntington. While still in New York Dr. Slattery was elected dean of the Theological School in Cambridge, whence he had graduated years before. His consecration as coadjutor bishop of Massachusetts took place in 1922, Bishop William Lawrence, his father-in-law, officiating at the ceremony. In 1927 when Bishop Lawrence formally resigned Bishop Slattery automatically took his place. He is survived by his wife. There were no children.

'I Love a Lassie, a Bonny—'

SIR HARRY LAUDER

The Talkies Will Carry His Walk, His Smile, His Kilts and His Songs and Jokes Down to Posterity. He Has at Last Consented to Face the Articulate Film.

BANKERS PLAN CLUB AT BRIGANTINE BEACH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A syndicate of New York and Baltimore bankers and brokers, incorporated as the East Coast Yacht and Golf Club, Inc., have purchased the Brigantine Hotel and 160 acres of ground surrounding it on Brigantine Beach, across the bay from Atlantic City. The price paid for the hotel structure and the ground, it was said, was approximately $2,000,000.

According to the new owners, the club proposes a perpetual and proprietary membership of 2600, with a board of governors comprised of 35 "financially prominent" Eastern and mid-Western men. The hotel will be converted into a residential clubhouse, with the formal opening on May 30.

HOOVER BOARD ASKED TO STUDY REFORM PLAN

Job for Released Convict Key to Problem, Student of Conditions Finds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—The released convict, with only $5 in his pocket, few if any friends, and his prison record barring the way to nearly all honest employment, is deserving of special consideration by those seeking to decrease crime, according to Sam S. Williams, whose service to former convicts has extended over 50 years.

Some provision should be made for caring for these men until they are able to get a fresh start in life, Mr. Williams believes. Otherwise many of them are practically forced to again break the law and eventually find their way back to prison—at a cost of many thousands of dollars to the Government.

"The merchants and factories—in fact, all institutions, even the United States Government—have these fellows sign what they call an application blank," Mr. Williams said, telling of the released convict's search for work. "'Where have you been for the last 10 years,'—'Who did you work for and why did you quit?' If they say they have been in a penal institution they don't get a job."

Mr. Williams, president of the Sam H. Williams Voucher Club, Inc., is a unique figure in Cleveland. He has helped more than 200 men to get out of prisons, vouching for their good behavior. He has loaned them money—and says that he has always had every cent of it returned. Not one of the men he has vouched for has ever gone back to prison, he declares, while many are now respected citizens.

His office in a Cleveland building has no name on the door and no telephone. Every cent that he can spare personally and every penny in the treasury of his club goes for the rehabilitation of men coming out through prison doors. Mr. Williams goes personally to employers of labor, gets jobs for these men, vouches for them, lends them money, helps their families and insists that society give them "an even break."

In a letter to George W. Wickersham, chairman of President Hoover's Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, Mr. Williams asked that body to recommend that some aid be given to men released from prisons.

"I wonder if you or your committee," he wrote, "know that when these men are released from federal institutions, after working there for years and getting paid 10 cents an hour for their work, they are given a $12 suit of clothes, $5 in money and a ticket, say to Cleveland, and are then expected to go straight.

"If you and your committee would investigate the conditions that these men and boys are up against when they come out, there would be some appropriation or some provision made to help take care of them until they could get started again."

HOW DO WE LOOK FROM THE AIR?

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YONKERS, N. Y.—How will it look from the air?

That is the new problem facing the landscape designer, according to discussion now current in Westchester County.

With the tremendous increase in airplane travel and the steady opening of new air lanes, a community must give increasing attention to its appearance from the clouds.

To the motorist and the pedestrian the county is beautiful, but keen observers, who have flown above Westchester, report there are unsightly spots visible only from airplanes. Should air travel increase rapidly enough, this might become a serious civic handicap.

WAR CLAIMS TIME EXTENDED 2 YEARS

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill extending for two years the time within which American claimants may apply for payments under the War Claims Act was signed March 12 by President Hoover.

The measure also extends time two years for applications of awards of the six claims commissions and of the triparite claims commission.

BILLION-DOLLAR STEEL MERGER GETS A START

Directors of Bethlehem and Youngstown Approve—Now Up to Stockholders

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for acquisition by Bethlehem Steel Corporation of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company of Youngstown, O., thereby forming a $1,000,000,000 concern, were approved March 12 by the directors of both companies.

The agreement, under which Bethlehem would exchange 1 1-3 of its common shares for each share of Youngstown common stock, is subject to the approval of the latter's shareholders at a meeting called for April 8. Ratification of the plan requires a two-thirds vote.

Influential minority stockholders of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company in Youngstown and Cleveland, including the Otis Company-Eaton interests, will organize a proxy committee at once to oppose the plan at the Youngstown shareholders' meeting. The request of this group for an opportunity to study the Bethlehem plan before it was acted upon by the Youngstown board was denied.

The proposal provides for the liquidation of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, payment of the cash received to be paid to the preferred stockholders whose $15,000,000 holdings will be retired. Bethlehem would give 1,600,000 shares of common stock in the exchange.

Settlement of the controversy between the management of the Gulf States Steel Company of Birmingham, Ala., and certain important shareholders, including Otis & Co., paving the way for a merger of that company with the Republic Steel Corporation, was announced here March 12.

The agreement provides for the election of three new directors: Ferdinand Eberstadt, of Otis & Co., G. Munro Hubbard, of J. G. White & Co., and Frank Altschul, of Lazard Freres.

It is an essential part of the agreement that steps be taken toward the possibility of effecting a merger of Gulf and Republic on some fair basis.

This agreement represents a victory for the Eaton-Otis & Co. interests of Cleveland, and at a time when they have been plunged into a new controversy with Bethlehem Steel Corporation for control of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company. William H. Coverdale, president of Gulf States, had opposed the efforts of the Eaton group to include it in the new Republic Steel Corporation.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Leah M. Bibichkoff, Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. Lucille T. Carpenter, Wilton, Conn.
Miss Meta Christoffers, Montclair, N. J.
Miss Claire Reddington, Lynbrook, N. Y.
Charles H. Kilbourne, Bridgton, Me.
Jennie L. Jessen, Attleboro, Mass.
Mrs. Jane Barnes, Lonsdale, Ark.
Mrs. Margaret Wordell, New Bedford, Mass.
Miss Esther Williamson, Pawtucket, R. I.
Kent H. Kidder, Bradford, Vt.
Gordon E. Musselman, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Charles T. Robertson, Norwood, Mass.
Miss Anna I. Hatch, Revere, Mass.
Mrs. Annie M. Westland, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Leona P. Maretti, Dorchester, Mass.

Florida Art Society Has Second Exhibit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—The second exhibition of paintings by noted artists is being held in the new galleries of the Florida Society of Arts and Sciences, located in the Civic Theater building here.

The Florida Society of Arts was organized several years ago for the purpose of advancing the study and appreciation of art in Miami and vicinity. It has been the means of bringing many notable art exhibits to Florida. Through its efforts Miami was one of the few cities outside of New York which saw the Zuloaga collection while it was in this country a few seasons ago.

Membership in this society is not exclusively for professional painters, but for anyone who has an interest in art. Mrs. A. E. Rickmers, president, has made plans to bring several interesting exhibits here from New York.

Friendly Specials at Friend's
Friendly Food Shoppes
Week-end Cake Special March 14 and 15
Pine Orange Cake 29c loaf
Special, March 17 and 18
"Our Special" Bread 8c loaf
A Delicatessen Special, Wednesday, March 19
FISH CAKES, 27c Dozen
OPENS TODAY
A New Friendly Food Shoppe
1500-A Dorchester Ave., Fields Corner, Dorchester

G. Fox & Co.
HARTFORD, CONN.
FASHION WELT ENNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN $5 to $6
Exclusively at Fox's on sale in the downstairs store.

Advance Spring Styles in Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Topcoats ready now.
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New Spring Hats
That Are Distinctive
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Hats for Women
Dobbs Hats have a charming air of friendliness that lend smartness to every costume. In softest felt and a wealth of lovely colorings in every headsize.
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WARDROBE HAT BOX
The hat box that packs like a wardrobe trunk
Handy as a hat box to carry—complete and capacious as a wardrobe trunk—beautiful, well built.
Prices range from $10.00 to $50.00
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MAIN AT PRATT STREET
HARTFORD, CONN.
The Classic Camel Hair Coat
$39.50
Youthful double-breasted style of 100% camel hair with belt placed a little higher this year.

The Pick of the Vine
HEINZ Tomato Ketchup
Boston Branch Grocery
L. H. Birch, Manager
WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

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Offering Complete Home Furnishing Service
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Incorporated
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BACON BROS.
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Day and Night Service
In our vault your valuables are protected by the most modern safety devices, and by constant personal vigilance.
For Security and Convenience use a
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"Complete Banking and Trust Service"
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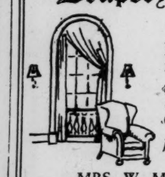
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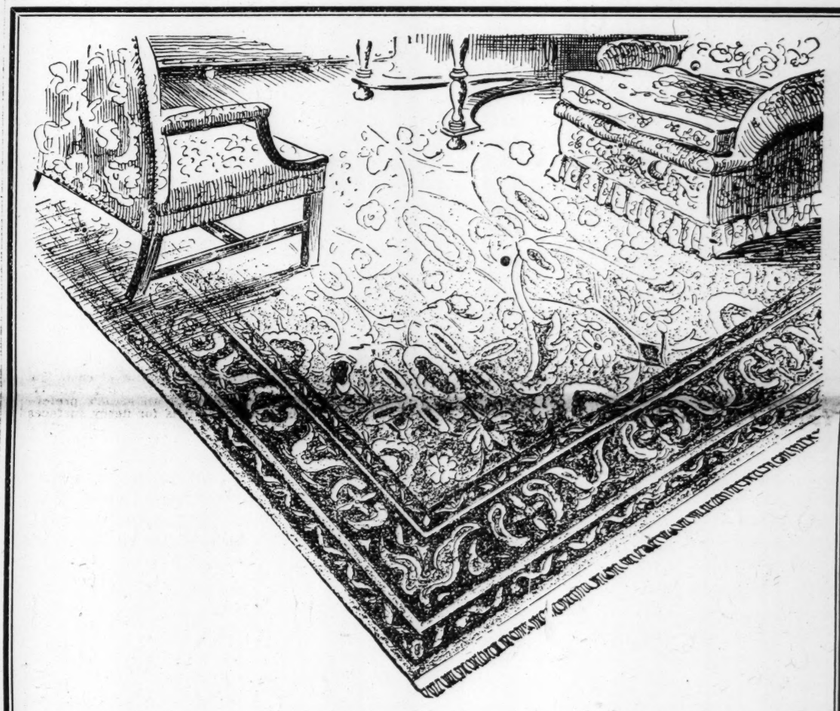
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BOSTON

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HARVARD-YALE TEAMS IN TIE

Hockey Sextets Battle for 90 Minutes Without a Decision

HARVARD-YALE HOCKEY STANDING

	W	T	L	For	Agst	P.C.
Harvard	1	1	1	6	7	.500
Yale	1	1	1	7	6	.500

After 90 minutes of hard, fast hockey Harvard and Yale finished the third game of their annual championship series at the Boston Garden, Wednesday, with the score tied at 2-all. This left the series tied at one game won, one lost and one tied for each team, the first time such a situation ever occurred in Harvard-Yale hockey.

The third contest was the most spectacular of all with Harvard twice leading the Eli, only to see the score tied, and then 30 minutes of strenuous overtime play in which the goalies were adamant to all onslaughts. Harvard looked impressive and fully as formidable as the Blue, despite the second game in which Yale clearly outplayed the Crimson.

Offensive measures were adopted by Harvard from the start and were rewarded by a three-man attack in which Charles C. Cunningham '32, carried down center with wings as decoys and fired as he hit the defense, beating the cool Eli sophomore goalie Colman Curtiss Jr. About eight minutes later the Crimson defense slipped up on assignments and left Winthrop H. Palmer '30 uncovered long enough for him to whip a pass-out from F. L. Luce Jr. '31, by Ellis, who had no chance.

The second session passed without a score, but plenty of exciting situations. The third period went along rapidly to 12 minutes and then Harvard followers were given plenty to cheer about when S. L. Batchelder '31, swept right to the Eli goal mouth on a play and with Curtiss prone on the ice, F. R. G. Giddens '30 dashed in quickly to lift the loose puck into the net. It looked like a certain Harvard victory; but Yale attacked with determination and within five minutes was rewarded, although it was another case of Harvard carelessness. With several of the Eli scrimmaging around the Harvard net, D. H. Hickok '30 worked in for a free shot that tied the game and ended the further scoring for the evening. The summary:

HARVARD		YALE
Putnam, Cross, Martin, Bostwick, Bent, Schley	lw	
Wood, Garrison, Holbrook, Luce, Cookman, Nelson	c	
Giddens, Everett, Lakin, Palmer, McLennan, Winter	rw	
Batchelder, Crosby, Cunningham, Harding, Hickok, Iglehart	ld	
	rd	
Ellis, Wilson, Muhlfeld	g	Curtiss

Score—Harvard 2, Yale 2. Goals—Cunningham, Giddens for Harvard; Palmer, Hickok for Yale. Assist—Luce for Yale. Referees—D. P. Sands and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods and three 10m. overtime periods.

CONGER WINS MILE FROM PAUL MARTIN

NEW YORK (AP)—Raymond M. Conger of the Illinois Athletic Club, has defeated his third opponent from another country during a three-year campaign on the board floors. He is Dr. Paul Martin, Switzerland, and he bowed to the Iowa runner's famed last-lap finish in the classic Columbian Mile at the K. of C. athletic carnival in Madison Square Garden Wednesday night.

Shattering the American 220-yard record for women and winning the 40-yard sprint easily, Miss Stella Walsh, the Cleveland star, strode into the limelight of the meet. Almost unchallenged and taking time to adjust a shoulder strap, Miss Walsh sped around the oval in 26.1s. to clip more than two seconds off the old record of 28 4-5s.

Miss Walsh also equaled the American record of 5 1-5s. for the 40-yard dash in winning her preliminary heat.

UNITED STATES VS. CANADA IN MAY

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Joseph W. Wear, chairman of the United States Davis Cup Committee, announced at the close of a meeting of lawn tennis officials Wednesday that the tie in the American zone between Canada and the United States would be played at the Philadelphia Country Club on May 15, 16 and 17. Mr. Wear said he had received word from Garnett H. Meldrum, president of the Canada Lawn Tennis Association, expressing satisfaction with the arrangements. Plans to seat 5000 spectators will be made, Mr. Wear stated.

Top Seeded Stars in the Semifinals

Doubles Start in Florida East Coast Tennis at Ormond Beach

ORMOND BEACH, Fla. (AP)—John H. Doeg, paired with Gus Feuer to win their first-round doubles match from Gordon Apgar and John Sabbagh, 6—0, 6—1, Wednesday, to advance to the quarterfinals in the Florida east coast tennis championship. They will meet Kenneth Stewart and Paul Greer. The latter team easily disposed of Dr. Raymond Howe, Daytona Beach, and John Ricketson, Pittsburgh, 6—2, 6—1.

Karl Hodge and Richard Covington, Asheville, N. C., won the feature match of the day when they defeated Meade Fletcher, Philadelphia, and George Churchill, Seabright, N. J., 6—1, 9—7. In the last set for 14 games no player won on his own service. Covington broke the spell by winning the fifteenth game and his side broke through Fletcher's serve to win the deciding game.

Ray Palmer and Russell Kay, Daytona Beach, teamed to defeat Ralph Goodwin, Cincinnati, and Harry Peckham, New York, 6—2, 6—2. The victors will meet Hodge and Covington in their next match.

Fred C. Baggs and Marcel Rainville eliminated Samuel Vadner, Ormond Beach, and Dr. S. G. Main, Asheville, 6—2, 8—6, and Nicholas Polites '31 and G. Lawrence Salley '31, University of Florida team, disposed of Manfred Goldman and R. W. Moorehead, Daytona Beach, in the only match which went to three sets, 6—4, 3—6, 6—0.

J. Gilbert Hall, Emmett J. Pare, Doeg and Feuer won their quarterfinal round singles matches with the result that Hall will meet Pare, who holds the United States clay court singles title, in one semifinal and Doeg and Feuer in the other. The winners are all seeded and went through their quarterfinal round matches in straight sets, Hall defeating Marcel Rainville of Montreal and Davis Cup fame; Pare winning from Kenneth Stewart; Feuer emerging from a hard battle with Ray Palmer, and Doeg defeating Karl Hodge. The summary:

FLORIDA EAST COAST TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Karl Hodge, St. Louis, 6—3, 6—4.
J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J. defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—3, 8—6.
Emmett J. Pare, Dayton, O., defeated Kenneth Stewart, Florida, 8—6, 6—2.
Gus Feuer defeated Ray Palmer, Daytona Beach, 9—7, 6—1.

DOUBLES—First Round

John H. Doeg and Gus Feur defeated Gordon Apgar and John Sebbagh, 6—0, 6—1.
Kenneth Stewart and Paul Greer defeated Dr. Raymond Howe and John Ricketson, 6—2, 6—1.
Karl Hodge and Richard Covington defeated Meade Fletcher and George Churchill, 6—1, 9—7.
Ray Palmer and Russell Kay defeated Ralph Goodwin and Harry Peckham, 6—2, 6—2.
Fred C. Baggs and Marcel Rainville defeated Dr. S. G. Main and Samuel Vadner, 6—2, 8—6.
Nicholas Polites and G. Lawrence Salley defeated Manfred Goldman and R. W. Moorhead, 6—4, 3—6, 6—0.
J. Gilbert Hall and Emmett J. Pare defeated Willard McGinnes and Melville Johnson, 6—2, 6—1.
C. L. Varner and P. W. Brooks defeated William Reese and J. W. McGill, 6—4, 6—3.

Oxford and Cambridge Crews May Meet France

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

OXFORD and Cambridge University boat race crews have received an invitation to compete against France's two best eights at Paris, April 19—Saturday following the annual varsity boat race on the Thames, April 12. Both the British crews are eager to accept France's challenge, and their decisions are being eagerly awaited. The acceptance of the invitation would entail extra weeks of strict training, but it is considered likely they will make the journey for the races, which will be witnessed by the President of the French Republic, and will be rowed on the broad stretch of the River Seine just outside of Paris. The winning crew of the intervarsity contest will be matched against the best French crew and the loser against France's second best eight. The British crews have been asked to accept a week's hospitality in Paris.

MONTANA FIVE ELECTS TWO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MISSOULA, Mont.—Joint basketball captains have been elected by the State University of Montana squad. The choice of the lettermen to lead the 1931 squad are H. H. Kilroy '31, center and guard the past season, and B. L. Rohlffs '31, forward for two years. Kilroy comes from Butte, Mont., and Rohlffs from Salem, S. D.

Ten basketball players were awarded letters, Coach J. W. Stewart has announced, three of them completing their basketball competition this season. The athletes awarded numerals are: C. E. Rankin '30, Hardin, Mont.; E. S. Chinske '30, Michigan City, Ind.; H. T. Rule '30, Deer Lodge, Mont.; J. H. Lewis '31, Billings, Mont.; G. L. Carey '32, Wolf Point, Mont.; G. O. Lockwood '32, Missoula, Mont.; J. M. Doherty '30, Butte, Mont.; C. D. Rohlffs '30, Salem, S. D., and Kilroy and B. L. Rohlffs.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Yale 44, Rutgers 26.
Columbia 33, Pennsylvania 28.

BY-PLAYS

How Is It Going to Work Out?

ONE of the big questions that has come up in Harvard athletic circles during the last few months is what effect the new "house plan" is going to have on intercollegiate, interclass, and interdormitory sports there. That it is going to have an effect, and quite a considerable one, seems apparent, and it is little to be wondered at that those in charge of the Harvard Athletic Association are doing considerable thinking about the new conditions which are sure to arise.

At Harvard, as well as at all the other large colleges in the United States, the basis of athletic competition within its own confines has been the class team. That this will eventually disappear at Harvard in favor of interhouse competition seems quite certain. Just what effect this will have on the present system of development of varsity and intramural teams at Cambridge is not yet fully apparent. The interhouse competitions will be made a part of the intramural program, and it is reported that competition of this character will start next fall when the first two houses are opened. It is also expected that a special insignia will be awarded the athletes of each house separate from the varsity awards.

It is expected that the two houses which start next fall will immediately form teams in the various sports and meet each other; but until the full quota of houses has been opened it will be necessary for the college to continue to maintain class teams as well in order to take care of those undergraduates who want to compete in sports but are not in the freshman dormitories or the new houses.

It must be good news to Harvard sympathizers to know that Yale is also going to try the new house plan. This will put both of the famous college athletic rivals on the same footing, and it is not at all improbable that within the next 10 years Harvard and Yale will not only be competing against each other with varsity, junior varsity, freshman and 150-pound teams, but also with teams representing the various houses at the two colleges, or, at least, the championship houses coming together much the same way as the championship class teams have been doing in many of the various sports in which varsity teams meet. It is still quite a conundrum as to just how all of this is to be worked out; but there appear to be good possibilities of even more athletics between the two famous colleges with less emphasis on certain teams and a greater chance for more to take part in competitive athletics.

* * *

May Close Service-Rifle Events to Women

Since the war women rifle shots have been allowed to compete in the services events at Bisley, and on the famous ranges there they have given a highly creditable account of themselves. Now, however, there is a movement on foot to debar them from these particular contests "open only to past and present members of His Majesty's Forces," and it is understood that at the next general meeting of the National Rifle Association a resolution will be put forward that they should be admitted only to "all-comers" competitions. The reason for this "reform" or "reaction"—it depends upon the point of view—is that the N. R. A. has proposed giving the ladies a bigger show than formerly by admitting to the Services contests ex-members of any women's corps named in the navy, army or air force lists. Up to the present the word "unit" has appeared in the regulations governing these shoots, which meant, apparently, that the only service women clearly entitled to compete were those identified with the Women's Legion Motor Drivers or the First Aid Nursing, Yeomanry Ambulance Car Corps. If the proposed amendment goes through, it would appear that other women with records of war service would be eligible to shoot—hence the disapproval of the marksmen who contend that service contests should be reserved for men only.

PROFESSIONALS IN SEMIFINAL ROUND

Richards, Wood, Heston and Kenney Advance

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Four stars, all seeded in the draw, advanced to the semifinals of singles play Wednesday in the third annual southern professional tennis tournament at the Poinciana courts.

Vincent Richards, once winner of the tournament, was the only one to move up in straight sets. He won from John Cardegna, Ardsley-on-Hudson, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3.

Charles M. Wood Jr., Fairview Country Club, seeded No. 2 in the draw, moved up by defeating Hans Hummel, German ace and former Davis Cup performer, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3.

Paul Heston, Washington, D. C., advanced at the expense of Ed. Faulkner, Boca Raton, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6, 6—1.

The other seeded favorite was James Kenney, who defeated Arthur Rudolph, Czechoslovakia, and former doubles partner, with Karel Kuzeluh, present title holder of the world. Scores were 4—6 10—8, 6—4, 6—4.

SOUTHERN PROFESSIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Singles

Vincent Richards defeated John Cardegna, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3.
Charles M. Wood Jr. defeated Hans Hummel, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3.
Paul Heston defeated Ed Faulkner, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6, 6—1.
James Kenney defeated Arthur Rudolph, 4—6, 10—8, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles

Paul Heston and C. M. Wood Jr. defeated Hans Hummel and Arthur Rudolph, 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 9—7.
John Cardegna and James Kenney defeated Rudolph Nobel and Robert Murray, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.
Vincent Richards and George Agutter defeated Jack Rogers and James Mitchell, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0.
Daniel Kenney and Ed Faulkner defeated David Meharg and William Tyler, 7—5, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

GOSLING WINS MEDAL ROUND IN BERMUDA

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—A. C. N. Gosling, of Toronto, the defending champion, forced out T. P. Perkins, former British amateur champion and Walker Cup team member, in the qualifying round of the annual Bermuda golf championship at Riddell's Bay, Wednesday, scoring a 71 with a brilliant incoming nine. Perkins played the steadier golf of the two with a pair of 36s for a 72 total, but Gosling, after going out in 38, came home in 33. The scores of the qualifiers:

A. C. N. Gosling, Toronto	38—33	71
T. P. Perkins, New York	36—36	72
U. E. Pearman, Bermuda	38—36	74
R. K. Osborne, New York	39—37	76
H. St. G. Butterfield, Bermuda	41—35	76
J. J. Rorech, Stamford, Conn.	40—36	76
A. P. Glover, Reading, Mass.	39—38	77
P. Miller-Jones, New York	39—39	78
J. H. Beavis, England	41—38	79
Donald Bowman, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	41—39	80
L. E. Carpenter, Denville, N. J.	39—41	80
A. G. Campbell, Toronto	42—39	81
J. C. Kierner, New York	41—40	81
T. W. Bright, Toronto	39—42	81
R. C. Rose, New York	41—40	81
Devereux Emmet Jr., St. James, N.Y.	41—41	82

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Chicago (A) 10, New York (N) 6.
Boston (N) 1, St. Louis (N) 0.
Philadelphia (A) 6, Tampa (SEL) 5.

COLLEGE FIVES ARE ADVANCED

Kansas and Oklahoma Defeat Club Teams in A. A. U. Basketball Tourney

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Two college teams, from Kansas and Oklahoma, advanced into the quarterfinal round of the A. A. U. of the United States basketball tournament here Wednesday at the expense of independent clubs.

Bethany College of Lindsborg, Kan., champion of the Kansas Conference, eliminated the Athens Athletic Club of Oakland, Calif., 32 to 17, after being down at half-time, 10 to 12, to the club of former University of California stars.

The East Central Teachers of Ada, Okla., removed the Goodyears of Akron, O., 28 to 12, the Oklahomans leading all the way except for a brief time early in the game.

Henrys of Wichita, Missouri Valley A. A. U. champions and runners-up to the champion Cooks team of 1929, gained a quarterfinal position when the Central Normal team from Danville, Ind., failed to appear.

The Murphy-Did-It team from Omaha, composed of former basketball players of Creighton and other universities, conquered the Phillips Club of Bartlesville, Okla., 30 to 29. Phillips led at half time 16 to 15. It was a nip-and-tuck battle.

San Francisco's entry, the hard-driving Olympic Club, swept into the quarterfinal with a 40-to-30 victory over the University of Wyoming Cowboys. The Olympic Club quintet led at half time 25 to 14.

The Kansas City Athletic Club defeated the Los Angeles Athletic Club team, 36 to 16 and will oppose the San Francisco quintet in the quarterfinals.

The Ke-Nash-A. of Kenosha, Wis., took the other place in the quarterfinal round by defeating the Humboldt (Kan.) Monarchs 33 to 18.

COLUMBIA QUINTET WINS LEAGUE TITLE

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Columbia University won the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League title Wednesday night by defeating University of Pennsylvania, 29 to 23, in a brilliant contest.

It was the first time Columbia has won the title since 1926, Pennsylvania winning the last two years.

Columbia led at the half, 12 to 9. Penn tied the score at 15 in the first 10 minutes of the second half, but Columbia put on a burst of speed and pulled away. The Lions were never overtaken after that. Gregory led Columbia's attack and his field goals were the result of brilliant shots. Nearly 10,000 persons saw the game, which was the season's closing contest for Columbia. Pennsylvania has one more league contest, meeting Princeton in the final. The summary:

COLUMBIA		PENNSYLVANIA
Bender, lf	rg	Magner, Barlow
Schoenfeld, rf	lg	Tanseer
Gregory, c	c	Patterson
Tvs. Jones, lg	rf	Sander, Riblett
Maguirk, rg	lf	Brodbeck, Ushka

Score—Columbia University 29, University of Pennsylvania 23. Goals from floor—Gregory 4, Schoenfeld 3, Maguirk 2, Bender, Jones for Columbia; Tanseer 4, Sander 2, Magner, Brodbeck for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Gregory 2, Maguirk 2, Bender, Schoenfeld, Jones for Columbia; Patterson 2, Sander 2, Magner, Barlow, Riblett for Pennsylvania.

NORWICH WINS TWO MORE

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Norwich University rifle team defeated both Carnegie Institute of Technology and Texas Technological College, telegraphic returns showed Wednesday. Norwich won from Carnegie, 1892 to 1844, and from Texas Tech, 1409 to 1407.

Maritime Title Is Won by Truro Team

Bearcats Defeat Bathurst Papermakers to Qualify for Allan Cup Play

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRURO, N. S.—Another Maritime hockey title has been decided, and once again has the crown gone to the Truro Bearcats of Nova Scotia. The final series of this classic, with which honor goes hand-in-hand the right to enter the first round of Allan Cup play in Canada, brought together the Bathurst Papermakers, last year's champions, and the current winners. The Bearcats won the laurels on a total two-game score of 4—2.

The opening game at Bathurst, N. B., gave the new champions a 1—0 victory on sticky ice. The final match staged here saw a determined bid on the part of the New Brunswick six to retain their prestige, the Papermakers tying the series count at 1—all in the first period and even going into the series lead by one tally soon after the second session got under way.

The spurt did not last however, and the home six rallied in turn to cut down the game score of 2—0 to a deadlock, and finally registered a goal for good measure near the end of the closing round. This 3-to-2 victory sent the sister province machine home two markers down.

The Bearcats will now meet the winners of the M. A. A. A.-St. Francois Xavier playoff, enacted in Montreal, at the latter city, the Maritime Provinces sextet journeying west this year to clash with the Quebec District champions. Last year St. Francois Xavier came east, beating the "down-east" titlists—Bathurst Papermakers—in two games straight at Halifax, N. S.

The star of the series just concluded was the veteran center, Samuel Murdock, who has been connected with the Bearcats on their several championship quests. Incidentally this latest Truro triumph marks their fourth Maritime win in six seasons.

OREGON SWIMMERS BEAT OREGON STATE

Win Conference Dual Meet by Score of 51 to 33

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Showing considerable reversal of form over two weks ago the University of Oregon swimmers won from the Oregon State Agricultural College mermen, 51 to 33, in a Conference dual meet here. Oregon State captured firsts in four of the nine events, but lacked second and third place strength to pile up points.

Fred Wadley '32, Oregon State distance ace, was high point man of the meet winning two firsts and entering the relay which Oregon State took to give him a total of 12 points. John J. Anderson '30, Oregon star splasher, led his teammates with 10 points from two firsts. Earlier in the season Oregon State upset expectations by winning from the strong Oregon combination. The score of the first meet was 42—all, but Oregon State took five out of nine firsts thereby winning on technicality. Oregon won the waterpolo game following the regular meet, 4 to 3. The summary:

400-Foot Relay—Won by Oregon State (T. E. McMahon, Smith, Z. W. Griffin, Fred Wadley); Oregon, second (C. W. Foster, A. C. Edwards, H. Hansen, J. J. Anderson). Time—1m. 6s.

100-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Fletcher, Oregon; P. R. Lafferty, Oregon, second; Veghte, Oregon State, third. Time—1m. 15.1s.

50-Yard Dash—Won by J. J. Anderson, Oregon; A. C. Edwards, Oregon, second; T. E. McMahon, Oregon State, third. Time—25.2s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Fred Wadley, Oregon State; C. A. Silverman, Oregon, second; P. McKim, Oregon, third. Time—5m. 26.8s.

100-Yard Backstroke—Won by W. M. MacNab, Oregon; C. G. Preston, Oregon State, second; George Jubitz, Oregon State, third. Time—1m. 16.2s.

100-Yard Dash—Won by J. J. Anderson, Oregon; H. Hansen, Oregon, second; Z. W. Griffin, Oregon State, third. Time—58s.

Diving—Won by W. A. Coutts, Oregon State; L. G. Thompson, Oregon, second; Brown, Oregon, third.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Fred Wadley, Oregon State; H. Hansen, Oregon, second; C. W. Foster, Oregon, third. Time—2m.-23.2s.

Medley Relay—Won by Oregon (W. M. McNab, P. R. Lafferty, A. C. Edwards); Oregon State, second (E. L. Ralston, E. A. Veghte, Z. W. Griffin). Time—3m. 36.8s.

HAMILTON DEFEATS NIAGARA FALLS, 7-2

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	25	4	12	98	64	54
Cleveland	22	9	9	119	74	53
London	23	4	13	109	90	50
Windsor	19	8	13	116	87	46
Detroit	19	9	11	110	72	47
Hamilton	9	8	22	90	109	26
Toronto	9	4	27	76	168	22
Niagara Falls	7	6	26	65	121	20

RESULT WEDNESDAY

Hamilton 7, Niagara Falls 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—The local Tigers concluded their home games in the International Hockey League here on Wednesday night when they defeated the Niagara Falls Cataracts, 7 to 2. The visitors scored the only goal of the first period, but the locals scored three in the second, and after the losers opened the third period with a goal the Tigers added four more. The summary:

HAMILTON		NIAGARA FALLS
Lauder, MacIntyre, Hamel, Halliday, Kuntz, Markle, Gauthier, Fournier, Paddon, Hoffinger, Gray, Farrell	lw	
	rw	Lowrey, Elliott, Herrington
	c	Quesnelle, Brown
	rd	Yankoski
	ld	Oatman, Cameron
	g	

Score—Hamilton 7, Niagara Falls 2. Goals—Gauthier 2, Markle 2, Halliday, Fournier, Kuntz for Hamilton; McLeod, Herrington for Niagara Falls. Referee—G. G. Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

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YALE CLINCHES SWIMMING TITLE

Defeats Rutgers in Eastern League, Columbia Defeats Pennsylvania

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING ASSOCIATION STANDING

College	W	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Yale	7	0	314	120	1.000
Rutgers	6	2	266	168	.750
Columbia	6	2	237	196½	.750
Annapolis	5	2	227	145	.714
Dartmouth	3	4	151	221	.429
Syracuse	3	4	181	191	.429
Princeton	2	5	97	27	.286
Pennsylvania	1	6	166	268	.143
City College	0	8	96½	399½	.000

WATERPOLO STANDING

College	W	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Annapolis	8	0	160	66	1.000
Columbia	7	1	242	214	.875
Yale	5	2	281	193	.714
Pennsylvania	4	3	240	210	.571
City College	4	4	221	298	.500
Syracuse	3	4	166	209	.429
Rutgers	2	6	165	272	.250
Dartmouth	1	6	112	260	.143
Princeton	0	7	19	84	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Yale University captured with ease both ends of the meet with Rutgers University in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League, Wednesday. By reason of the lack of a gymnasium, the meet, originally scheduled for the New Brunswick institution, was held in the pool of the New York Athletic Club.

G. H. Kojac '31, the Rutgers leader, who is the highest scorer in the swimming events of the league, added 10 more points to his total, by winning the 100-yard freestyle swim and the 150-yard backstroke. He was also anchor man in the Rutgers relay team, but this team lost, by disqualification. John Howland Jr. 30, the Yale captain and star, was not up to his best and competed only in the 50-yard freestyle and the winning relay team, yielding first place in the former to his team mate, R. L. Messimer '31. Kojac, on the other hand, equalled his own intercollegiate record of 52 4-5s. in winning the 100.

In the swimming events, the score was 44 to 18 in favor of the champions, while in the water polo game, the score for Yale was 44 to 26. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. L. Messimer '31, Yale; John Howland Jr. '30, Yale, second; F. M. Jelenko '30, Rutgers, third. Time—24 1-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; J. R. Brines '32, Yale, second; Bradford Butler '32, Yale, third. Time—52 4-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by L. B. Osborne '32, Yale; E. C. Leedy '31, Yale, second; T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers, third. Time—5m. 11 5-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; E. G. Cahill '30, Yale, second; C. E. Payne '31, Yale, third. Time—1m. 39 3-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by N. W. Millard '30, Yale; G. T. Cronin '31, Rutgers, second; C. D. Mercer '30, Yale, third. Time—2m. 40s.

Fancy Dive—Won by W. S. Manuel '30, Yale (31.2 points); P. J. Garries '31, Rutgers (77.4 points), second; M. A. Glasscock '30, Yale (72.5 points), third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Yale University (Hamilton Lincoln '31, F. E. Nice Jr. '30, R. L. Messimer '31, John Howland Jr. '30). (Rutgers College, disqualified). Time—37 3-5s.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PHILADELPHIA — Columbia won both events in its Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League dual championship meet here Wednesday, the Blue and White taking the swimming events, 39 to 23, and the waterpolo game, 33 to 28. R. M. Ruddy Jr. '32, Columbia, was easily the star of the meet with first places in the 100 and 400-yard freestyle races and a leg on the relay team victory. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Pennsylvania; E. A. Teaf '330, Pennsylvania, second; G. N. Rowland '32, Columbia, third. Time—25 1-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. M. Ruddy Jr. '32, Columbia; W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Pennsylvania, second; E. A. Teaf '30, Pennsylvania, third. Time—56 2-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. M. Ruddy Jr. '32, Columbia; Julius Dolgos '32, Columbia, second; J. W. Merriam '31, Pennsylvania, third. Time—5m. 33 4-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by G. N. Rowland '32, Columbia; W. C. T. Gaynor '30, Columbia, second; J. L. Bates '32, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1m. 54 1-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by P. J. F. Callahan '32, Columbia; G. M. Rae '30, Columbia, second; C. H. Page Jr. '31, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2m. 45 1-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania (92.8 points); W. S. Lusby '32, Pennsylvania, second (72.8 points); Fritz, Columbia, third (60.8 points).

200-Yard Relay—Won by Columbia University (W. C. T. Gaynor '30, G. N. Rowland '32, R. M. Ruddy Jr. '32, Julius Dolgos '32). Time—1m. 40s.

Columbia U. C. Is Still Undefeated

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	13	0	73	18	1.000
Crescent A. C.	9	4	56	35	.692
New York A. C.	8	5	62	29	.615
Harvard Club	8	5	49	42	.615
Yale Club	5	8	39	52	.385
Princeton Club	*4	8	37	47	.333
Fraternity S. T. C.	*2	10	22	62	.167
Park Avenue S. C.	2	11	19	72	.154

*One round unplayed.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The four leaders continued to increase their lead as play was resumed in the Metropolitan Class A squash tennis team matches after the interruption caused by the individual title tourney. The champions, Columbia University Club, already in possession of the title for the fourth time in succession, continued to fight for an unbeaten record, and defeated Princeton Club, which lacked many of its stars, by a score of 6 to 1.

The contenders for second place, Crescent Athletic Club, New York Athletic Club, and Harvard Club, also advanced, at the expense of the other clubs, with Crescent Athletic Club defeating Park Avenue Squash Club on the New Moon courts, 5 to 2, New York Athletic Club, also on its own courts, defeating Yale Club, 5 to 2, and Harvard Club, visiting Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, winning by the same score.

Only one match of importance in the upper 10 developed, as most of the others were absentees on one side or the other. Frank A. Sieverman Jr. the Park Avenue Squash Club star, made his bid for retention in the first 10 good, by defeating E. R. Larigan, after a three-game contest, 8—15, 15—5, 15—10. The summary:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 6, PRINCETON CLUB 1

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, 15—18, 15—11, 15—5.

D. W. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, 15—9, 17—15.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia U. C., defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, 15—10, 17—18, 18—17.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated H. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton Club, 15—9, 15—4.

R. H. Reutter, Columbia U. C., defeated F. J. Walters Jr., Princeton Club, 15—4, 15—9.

W. Alexander, Columbia U. C., defeated F. H. Merrill, Princeton, 7—15, 18—17, 18—17, N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated N. C. Willett, Columbia U. C., 15—12, 18—17.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 6, PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 1

F. A. Sieverman Jr., Park Avenue, defeated E. R. Larigan, Crescent, 8—15, 15—5, 15—10.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent, defeated Henry Reeve, Park Avenue, 9—15, 15—5, 15—6.

E. W. Kleinert, Crescent, defeated C. F. Fuller, Park Avenue, 12—15, 15—11, 15—3.

A. S. Kuhn, Crescent, defeated C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, 15—12, 14—17, 15—5.

R. G. Messer, Crescent, defeated Eric Gugler, Park Avenue, 15—6, 16—17, 18—17.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 15—5, 17—15.

C. W. Fyfe, Crescent, won from S. B. Jones, Park Avenue, by default.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 5, YALE CLUB 2

H. F. Wolf, New York A. C., defeated P. J. Larner, Yale Club, 15—2, 15—10.

Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C., defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, 15—7, 15—7.

J. C. Lyons, New York A. C., defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 15—7, 17—18, 18—14.

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated F. M. Loughman, New York A. C., 15—8, 18—16.

S. R. Greene, New York A. C., defeated Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, 15—12, 15—6.

B. W. Richert, New York A. C., defeated Yale Stevens, Yale Club, 15—8, 7—15, 15—6.

Norman Dodd, Yale Club, defeated M. H. Westerfield, New York A. C., 15—9, 15—2.

HARVARD CLUB 5, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 2

Milton Baron, Fraternity, won from G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, by default.

Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, defeated Howell Van Gerbig, Fraternity, 3—15, 15—7, 15—13.

C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, won from S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity, by default.

G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, defeated H. P. Cole, Fraternity, 15—12, 15—8.

E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard Club, defeated H. B. Fisher, Fraternity, 15—8, 15—12.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, 15—7, 18—13.

G. M. Edmondson Jr., Fraternity, defeated J. A. Milholland, Harvard Club, 15—13, 15—7, 15—7.

HOCKEY NOTES

ALTHOUGH Portland might win the Pacific Coast Hockey League championship, it is not interested in the visit of the Boston Bruins. At least it does not plan to have the record-breakers play there. Portland has a baseball team in the Pacific Coast League and its season debut is due about the time the Bruins would arrive, consequently Portland will forget the "summer" hockey and cater to the sport in season.

California is booking quite a "summer" season of hockey. The Vancouver Monarchs, fast British Columbia amateur club, is to play at the Winter Garden, Los Angeles, in a five-game series starting April 5, and the Bruins will arrive for a three-game series about April 14.

George Conroy and Frank Goheen are the only remaining members of the St. Paul team of the United States Amateur Hockey Association that battled and lost to the Boston Athletic Association for the United States championship in 1923.

The Pacific Coast League title will probably be between Portland and Vancouver the first two teams, although Seattle has an outside possibility. It was agreed before the season that if the third place team should finish within five points of the second place team, it would be eligible for the playoffs. The Eskimos are now eight points below the second place team and have only four games to play.

Andrew Aitkenhead, New York Ranger property, has run his total of shutouts for Portland in the Coast League to 15 in 33 games.

The loss of Des Jardins, star St. Paul center, at this stage of the season with the American Hockey Association playoffs so close at hand is certain to dim the team's chance.

At least Cleveland and Buffalo are sure of two of the four playoff places in the International Hockey League with London, Detroit and Windsor battling for the other two places.

Although affiliation with a major league hockey club has helped many minor-league clubs the Windsor Bulldogs of the International were handicapped this season after winning the championship last season. Windsor has done considerable borrowing or "farming" for Montreal Maroons. Rodden, star center for London this season, was pivot man in the Windsor attack through the championship last year while loaned from Boston, but this season he was sold to London and in mid-season Maroons could not get waivers on Robinson, Windsor center, so they were forced to recall him and broke up the Windsor second line which, undoubtedly will keep them from the title again.

After the Chicago game Tuesday, Boston's goalie, Thompson, said he thought Chicago had the best three forward lines in the National League. He did not mean that any one of them was better than the star line of the other teams, but that collectively they were. Speed, quite good shooting for comparative inexperience, and flashes of really brilliant combination were in evidence in Boston.

Boston, incidentally, has won most of its games this season on combination offensive play, but when the Black Hawks returned the compliment the Bruin defense, without Captain Hitchman looked palpably weak covering and all three goals were the result of uncovered men.

Arrows Now Nearly Sure of Playoffs

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	23	3	9	104	84	49
Boston	17	4	13	130	114	38
Philadelphia	17	2	17	107	107	36
New Haven	13	5	17	82	87	31
Springfield	11	2	23	84	115	24

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Philadelphia 3, New Haven 1.
Providence 4, Springfield 3.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia Arrows virtually assured themselves of a chance to figure in the Canadian-American Hockey League championship by defeating the New Haven team at the Arena Wednesday night, 3 to 1, before a crowd of 4000 fans. By the victory the Arrows raised their third-place lead over New Haven to five points. Each team still has four more games to play.

Philadelphia scored in each period, Taylor, Nichols and Andrews in order, while Boucher made the lone New Haven goal late in the final period.

PHILADELPHIA		NEW HAVEN
Lessard	lw	White, Dye
Andrews, Jackson	c	Hughes, Boucher
Cahill, Klein	rw	Bouchard, Chouinard
Nichols	ld	Himes
Peters	rd	Shaver, Shaw
Roberts	g	Forbes

Score—Philadelphia 3, New Haven 1. Goals—Taylor, Nichols, Andrews for Philadelphia; Boucher for New Haven. Assists—Peters and Cahill for Philadelphia. Referees—W. J. Stewart and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence Reds won their last game with the Springfield Indians on local ice this season by defeating the visitors, 4 to 3, here Wednesday night.

Hart's goal with two seconds to play won the game for the Reds. Neither team scored in the first period. The Reds scored twice and the Indians once in the second and both teams registered twice in the closing session. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		SPRINGFIELD
Hart, L. Murray	lw	Harrington
	rw	Dillon, Filkin, Murphy
Chapman, Gaudreault	c	Carrigan, Maracle
Gagnon, Cormier	rw	Lewtzer, Wilson
Desmarais, Lesieur, Id.	rd	McGowan, Siebert
McVicar, Lesieur, rd	ld	Callighen, Siebert
E. Murray	g	Lamontagne

Score—Providence 4, Springfield 3. Goals—Hart 2, L. Murray, Gagnon for Providence; Dillon, Callighen, Siebert for Springfield. Assists—Gaudreault, Chapman for Providence; Dillon, Carrigan for Springfield. Referees—E. M. Davin and R. L. G. Mackenzie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Union Boat Club Wins Its Third Class A Squash Racquets Title

MASSACHUSETTS CLASS A SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP TEAMS

	Won	Lost	P.C.
1915—Harvard Club	17	3	.850
1916—Tennis and Racquet	18	2	.900
1917—Harvard Club	22	3	.880
1919—Boston A. A.	9	3	.750
1920—Harvard Club	18	2	.900
1921—Harvard Club	19	6	.760
1922—Union Boat Club	23	7	.767
1923—Union Boat Club	16	9	.640
1924—Harvard University	25	5	.833
1925—Harvard University	23	2	.920
1926—Harvard University	13	2	.867
1927—Harvard University	16	4	.800
1928—Boston A. A.	20	5	.800
1929—Harvard Club	17	8	.680
1930—Union Boat Club	24	11	.686

For the third time since competition started in 1915, Union Boat Club of Boston has captured the Class A interclub championship of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association. Its other victories were in 1922 and 1923. Since that time Harvard University, Boston Athletic Association and the Harvard Club of Boston have taken first-place honors, with Harvard scoring a string of four victories from 1924 to 1927.

One of the features of this season's race was the closeness at the finish. Harvard Club of Boston, champions in 1929, finished their schedule a week before Union Boat Club and left U. B. C. with the task of winning from Harvard University in the last scheduled match. A tie would have meant a playoff, but Union Boat won a 3-to-2 decision. At that, it was the lower half of the team that turned the trick, the No. 1 and 2 players—Dr. Myles P. Baker and William F. Howe Jr.—losing to Ogden Phipps '31 and A. C. Ingraham '31, Harvard, respectively.

The Union Boat Club team after losing the first match of the campaign to Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club, 3 to 2, won all its other matches with one exception by 3-to-2 scores. The one exception was a 4-to-1 victory over Tennis & Racquet Club.

Harvard Club, although it lost four matches, boosted its points total by scoring three 4-to-1 wins over Tennis & Racquet and Newton Centre. Harvard Club also won a 3-to-2 victory over Harvard University.

It is interesting to note that Union Boat Club climbed to the top this season after finishing in fourth place in the final standing last season. Harvard University, which finished in third place last season, failed to improve its position in the last campaign.

Only five clubs took part in the Class A race of 1929-30, compared with six for the seasons of 1927-28 and 1928-29.

The Newton Centre vs. Tennis and Racquet Club match scheduled for Feb. 15 was not played because it had no bearing on the title. The team scores of all the other matches played during the season follow:

Union B. C.	2	Newton Centre	3
Union B. C.	3	Tennis & Rac.	2
Union B. C.	3	Harvard Club	2
Union B. C.	3	Harvard Univ.	2
Union B. C.	3	Newton Centre	2
Union B. C.	4	Tennis & Rac.	1
Union B. C.	3	Harvard Club	2
Union B. C.	3	Harvard Univ.	2
Harvard Club	2	Harvard Univ.	3
Harvard Club	2	Newton Centre	3
Harvard Club	4	Tennis & Rac.	1
Harvard Club	3	Harvard Univ.	2
Harvard Club	4	Newton Centre	1
Harvard Club	4	Tennis & Rac.	1
Harvard Univ.	2	Newton Centre	3
Harvard Univ.	3	Tennis & Rac.	2
Harvard Univ.	3	Newton Centre	0
Harvard Univ.	3	Tennis & Rac.	2
Newton Centre	3	Tennis & Rac.	2

*Two matches missing.

Thirty-five players took part in the first-division race, with the honors going to Lothrop Withington, graduate of Harvard University in 1911, who played for the Union Boat Club, winning seven matches and losing one. His single defeat came at the hands of C. C. Peabody.

Only one player in this league was undefeated, but he only played in one match, coming up from Class B as a substitute on the Harvard University team. He was Beekman Pool '32, Harvard. Pool defeated F. R. Hastings of the Union Boat Club in the match scheduled for Jan. 11. Incidentally, this was Hastings' only match in Class A this season.

Beside Withington for Union Boat Club, only nine players played in every match in which their team competed during the season. They were: W. C. Bowditch, W. F. Howe Jr. and R. C. Cooke for Union Boat Club; A. R. Holt, R. C. Bray and R. E. Stuart, Newton Centre; T. E. Jansen Jr. and H. B. Jackson, Harvard Club, and C. D. G. Breckinridge '31, Harvard University.

The representatives of the five teams were as follows:

Union Boat Club—M. P. Baker (captain); W. C. Bowditch, Lothrop Withington, R. C. Cooke, W. F. Howe Jr., F. R. Hastings and Dr. T. K. Richards.

Tennis and Racquet Club—R. A. Powers, E. M. Beals Jr., C. C. Peabody, H. M. Bohlen (captain); N. D. Hooe, M. W. Greenough and Dr. F. S. Kellogg.

Harvard Club of Boston—T. E. Jansen Jr., T. C. Thacher, Paul B. Watson Jr. (captain); H. B. Jackson, J. A. Halstead, P. C. Badger Jr. and F. I. Carpenter.

Harvard University—Ogden Phipps '31, A. C. Ingraham '31, C. D. G. Breckinridge '31, N. F. Glidden Jr. '31, A. W. Patterson '32, Beekman Pool '32 and W. L. Breese '31. (Richard P. Norton '30, captain and manager).

Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club—W. H. Rice Jr., A. R. Holt (captain); E. F. Wales, R. C. Bray, R. E. Stuart and John W. Cooke.

The individual record of every player in Class A interclub series is as follows:

Player and team	W	L	P.C.
Beekman Pool '32, Harvard Univ.	1	0	1.000
Lothrop Withington, Union B. C.	7	1	.875
A. W. Patterson '32, Harvard Univ.	6	1	.857
F. I. Carpenter, Harvard Club	4	1	.800
W. C. Bowditch, Union B. C.	6	2	.750
T. E. Jansen Jr., Harvard Club	6	2	.750
E. M. Beals Jr., Tennis & Racquet	5	2	.714
A. C. Ingraham '31, Harvard Univ.	5	2	.714
W. H. Rice Jr., Newton Centre	4	2	.667
J. W. Cooke, Newton Centre	2	1	.667
W. F. Howe Jr., Union B. C.	5	3	.625
H. B. Jackson, Harvard Club	5	3	.625
P. B. Watson Jr., Harvard Club	3	2	.600
R. E. Stuart, Newton Centre	4	3	.571
Ogden Phipps '31, Harvard Univ.	4	3	.571
Dr. F. S. Kellogg, Tennis & Rac.	1	1	.500
R. C. Cooke, Union B. C.	4	4	.500
R. C. Bray, Newton Centre	3	4	.429
T. C. Thacher, Harvard Club	3	4	.429
J. A. Halstead, Harvard Club	2	4	.333
M. P. Baker, Union B. C.	2	4	.333
N. F. Glidden Jr., '31, Harvard U.	2	4	.333
E. F. Wales, Newton Centre	2	5	.333
C. C. Peabody, Tennis & Racquet	2	5	.286
H. M. Bohlen, Tennis & Racquet	1	3	.250
C. D. G. Breckinridge '31, Harvard	2	6	.250
R. A. Powers, Tennis & Racquet	1	6	.143
N. D. Hooe, Tennis & Racquet	1	6	.143
A. R. Holt, Newton Centre	1	6	.143
W. L. Breese '31, Harvard Univ.	0	1	.000
D. M. Frame '32, Harvard Univ.	0	1	.000
P. C. Badger Jr., Harvard Club	0	1	.000
F. R. Hastings, Union B. C.	0	1	.000
Dr. T. K. Richards, Union B. C.	0	1	.000
M. W. Greenough, Tennis & Rac.	0	1	.000

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Princeton 39, Brown 30.
Pittsburgh 67, Wash. & Jeff. 20.
Columbia 29, Pennsylvania 23.
Bethany 32, Athens A. C. 17.
East Central Teachers 28, Goodyear 12.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Yale 44, Rutgers 18.
Columbia 39, Pennsylvania 23.
Pittsburgh 50, Carnegie 16.

The way Ottawa and the Black Hawks are racing through these final games it would appear that they are the teams for the Bruins to watch, but Montreal fans hold one big advantage; they have two teams; Maroons and Canadiens, contending, with neither in a position to eliminate the other unless they meet in the final.

Duluth Loses Fine Chance to Advance

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	20	12	13	65	62	52
Duluth	17	16	13	78	81	50
St. Paul	18	13	14	88	78	49
Tulsa	16	14	14	82	72	46
Minneapolis	14	12	21	78	80	40
St. Louis	12	11	22	93	111	35

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Duluth 5, Tulsa 0.
Kansas City 0, Minneapolis 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—The Tulsa Oilers, American Hockey Association champions of 1929, gave Duluth Hornets their most one-sided defeat on home ice of this season by taking the series opener, 5 to 0. Duluth lost a chance to tie the leading Kansas City sextet in the league standing. Scoring twice in the opening period Tulsa took a safe lead which it defended through the second and added three more goals in the third when Duluth abandoned its defense and sent four men down the ice in an effort to score.

Sheppard scored first when he picked up Williams' deflected shot to draw Turner from the net and shoot around him. Moffat secured the second pass from Williams. Hansen scored twice in rapid succession in the third by checking Duluth's four-man attacks and breaking fast to bore in on Turner. Williams registered near the end of the game on a rush that caught Turner off guard. The summary:

TULSA		DULUTH
Moffatt, Johnson	lw	Goodman, Green
Sheppard, Wakeford	c	Mitchell, Scott
Marker, McPherson	rw	
	lw	Merrill, Forslund, Leswick
Williams, ld		rd, Davis
Borland, Hansen	rd	ld, Bergl
McCusker	g	Turner

Score—Tulsa 5, Duluth 0. Goals—Hansen 2, Sheppard, Moffatt, Williams for Tulsa. Assists—Williams 2 for Tulsa. Referee—Alex Irvin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Minneapolis and Kansas City played to an overtime scoreless tie in an American Hockey Association game here Wednesday night, marked by fast skating, poor shooting and more than adequate goal tending by Grant and Byrne. The tie helped Kansas City to strengthen its hold on first place. The summary:

MINNEAPOLIS		KANSAS CITY
Burns, Crawford	lw	rw, Dunfield, McCormick
Stuart, Denneny	c	c, Campbell, Mitchell
Depaul, Redding	rw	lw, Scott, Ranger
Seaborn, Oddson	ld	rd, Halderson, Munro
Gordon	rd	ld, McLeod
Grant	g	g, Byrne

Score—Minneapolis 0, Kansas City 0. Referees—Helmer Grenner, Duluth, and A. J. Conroy, St. Paul. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

PICK-UPS

THE Chicago White Sox seem to have John J. McGraw's New York Giants on the run. They defeated them for the third time in four starts on Wednesday, this time by the score of 10 to 6.

The game between the Boston Braves and the St. Louis Cardinals at St. Petersburg was a mid-season contest, well played on the part of both teams. The Braves, however, produced the hits when most needed and, combined with the excellent pitching of Jones and Seibold, won the contest, 1 to 0.

The New York Yankees returned to routine work on Wednesday. Their next game will be played against the Braves on Saturday.

American League clubs seem more and more to be getting away from the idea of having a field captain. At one time such a person was needed on a major-league team; when the managers had to leave the field oftentimes, to either chase foul balls or attend to other necessary matters. But now the managers are out on the field or the coaching lines during the game, and are very capable of taking the place of the traditional captain. Owen J. Bush has abandoned this custom, while Connie Mack did likewise several years ago. No doubt the National League will follow in line before many seasons pass.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has been extended an invitation to pitch the first ball of the big exhibition game to be played in Monterey, Calif., between the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast League and the Pittsburgh Pirates of the National League. He has been in Monterey for several weeks doing some air gliding, and it is hoped he will find it convenient to accept.

Tickets for the opening game of the American League between the Boston Red Sox and Washington are now on sale in the capital city.

Catcher Spencer and Outfielder Goslin are still Washington holdouts. Manager Johnson has given the two several days' leeway in which to come to terms.

It is being rumored around Orlando, Fla., that Durocher and Cuccinello may take the place of the Ford-Critz combination at short and second respectively. The two newcomers have provided the life of the Cincinnati infield to date, and if they can produce the hits they will be regulars.

Outfielder Klein, who broke the National League home-run record last season with the Philadelphia club, picked a poor year to act as a holdout, with such a hard-hitting recruit as Sigman ready to step into the outfield any time.

The Los Angeles Club of the Pacific Coast League gave the Chicago Cubs a decisive setback on Wednesday, defeating Manager McCarthy's men, 10 to 2. This is their second win over the Cubs in three starts.

E. T. Appleby Leads Billiard Tourney

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Edgar T. Appleby of New York defeated M. C. Walgren, Pacific coast champion, 300 to 140, in 14 innings, to take the lead in the United States amateur 18.2 balkline billiard tournament. Appleby's victory gave him three victories without a defeat, while Percy N. Collins, of Chicago, who upset Ray V. Fessenden, of Madison, Wis., 300 to 220, in 30 innings, was in second place with two wins and no defeats.

Appleby's cue work was the best shown in the tournament, which opened Monday, and he stroked his way to victory in the shortest match of the nine played. He had high runs of 48 and 50 for a 21.43 average.

Arie Schaap, St. Louis, won his first match in four starts, defeating James J. Peabody of Chicago, 300 to 283, in 51 innings, requiring 3h. 45m.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Harvard 2, Yale 2.

Manager Connie Mack plans to place the same team on the field during the coming season as won the world championship from the Cubs. The bench, however, will be occupied by plenty of reserve material, much stronger than was available last season.

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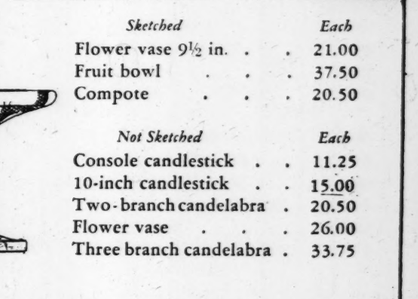

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Flower vase 9½ in.	21.00
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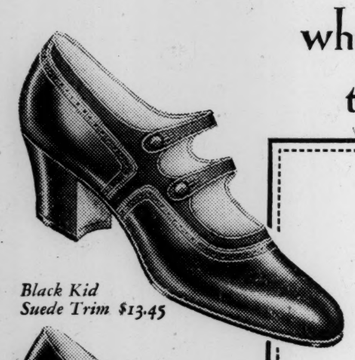

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ITALIANS WIN KEY POSITION IN TRIPOLITANIA

Military Operations in Fezzan Ends in Defeat of Arabs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME — Last November military operations were undertaken in southern Tripolitania, under the leadership of the Duke of Apulia, a cousin of King Victor, for the definite subjection of the distant Fezzan, the only part of Tripolitania which was still in the hands of the insurgent Arabs. Fezzan was occupied by Italy in the early months of 1914, but at the outbreak of the World War the Italians were forced to evacuate the whole of the interior and to withdraw to the coast.

The Italian flag has already been hoisted at the old castle at Murzuk, the capital of Fezzan, and an important center on a caravan route between the western and central Sudan and the Mediterranean, and the Duke of Apulia has moreover secured key positions for the subjection of Fezzan by establishing dominion over the most important centers of the region.

The reconquest of the Fezzan restores to Italy complete dominion over the whole Tripolitania. The presence of Italian troops in the vicinity of Tumno raises again the problem of the settlement of the southern frontier of Libya. As far as Tumno, all is undisputed Italian territory; further south, however, the boundary has never been demarcated with precision. Between Tumno and Lake Chad lies a tract of territory almost as large and deep as Libya itself. This territory is now in French administrative hands, but the Italians believe it should be in theirs. No claim as far south as Lake Chad has been officially formulated, but Italy has, it believes, strong arguments to prove that the disputed zone is Italian territory and not a French sphere of influence.

Italy expects from France a more generous demarcation of the southern frontier of Libya than that which at present exists as fulfillment of the obligations assumed by France in the Pact of London of 1915. Italy considers that, unlike Great Britain which ceded Upper Jubaland to Italy, France has been stingy in the interpretation of Article XIII of that pact. France, indeed, handed over to Italy only a narrow strip of land between Ghadames and Ghat which Italy does not regard as a concession in the spirit of the Treaty of London.

There is at present no indication that Italy contemplates to push on into the French sphere and support by military action her claims over the ex-Turkish territory. Italy considers that the time has come for bringing to a conclusion the diplomatic negotions with France over the precise demarcations of the southern frontier of Libya.

BRITISH REFUSE TO AID FRANCE BY SECURITY

(Continued from Page 1)

an agreement for a battleship holiday between all the powers and possibly a reduction of battleship tonnage by all five; and third, some agreement on submarines, probably doing little more than adopt some vague form of humanizing agreement. All five might agree so far.

But England, the United States and Japan would go farther and draft a limitation pact on auxiliary craft. This agreement would preferably be based upon the level settled at Rapidan, but several difficulties are said to present themselves.

The Rapidan Figures

First, to accept the Rapidan figures, the British must either disregard the prospective increases in the French auxiliary craft or include in the treaty some reservation permitting them to build up, if the French increase beyond a certain point. This reservation, it is suggested, might be like Article 21 of the Washington Treaty, which provides for a consultation between the signatories in the event of the naval status being disturbed.

Some claim that the British Admiralty would not be satisfied with Article 21, which leaves the decision of whether the British navy should be increased in effect, in the hands of two powers. These critics say that the Admiralty might resign in a body unless absolute freedom were given the British to increase their figures in the event of what they might regard as excessive French building.

Other observers, on the other hand, believe that the British Government will be satisfied with Article 21, which since it has been accepted once by the American Senate should not block the ratification of the Treaty of London. With England and America agreeing on the terms of a three-power treaty, the problem remains to bring Japan within its covenant. The agreement between Mr. Stimson and Mr. Wakatsuki which finally developed on March 10 was intended for a five-power document.

Japan Proves Conciliatory

But the situation regarding the Japanese, in the view of informed Japanese observers, has changed materially and it is now confidently said that although the Japanese will insist on the complete recognition of their naval wishes, if a three-power treaty is to be negotiated, they will not block its final acceptance. They will, however, undoubtedly make the most of their present position as arbiter.

Another problem remains: that of settling with Italy. On March 12 the French delegation made vigorous attempts to throw the entire blame for the seeming collapse of the five-power negotiations upon the Italians. In the meeting of the heads of the delegations it is stated that M. Briand turned petulantly to Signor Grandi and demanded that he produce his figures, but the latter remained firm in his refusal to reveal any Italian tonnage claims until the French level was set.

The French delegation thereupon unofficially issued a lengthy argument, attempting to prove that it was the Italian claim to parity with France which had pushed their own figures to the 724,000-ton level. The French even went so far as to assert that without the Italian parity claim, their own figures would have been set very low indeed. When one recalls the vehemence with which André Tardieu insisted that the French estimate of 724,000 tons was an absolute requirement, independent of the navy of any other power, this argument seems unconvincing.

But if French figures are excluded from the treaty of London, then the Italians cannot produce their figures either and the adhesion of France and Italy to the treaty is likely, as previously forecast, to be merely upon the technical clauses and a provision for a battleship holiday.

Added to the conference's uncertainties is the extreme precariousness of both the French and British cabinets. It is realized that the present political situation in both countries is exceptionally uncertain and to a certain extent the hands of Mr. MacDonald and M. Briand are tied by their domestic difficulties. Whether the cabinets of either country fall or not, the reports sent to St. James's Palace from the House of Commons and the French Chamber render daring negotiations difficult. Neither M. Briand nor Mr. MacDonald feel like taking a bold line, although perhaps only a bold line can save the present situation.

If the delegates who are now working to discover a bridge between the English, American and French positions which commends itself to public opinion in respective countries then the admiration of all observers in London will be laid at their feet.

Cotton Sees Success in Pessimistic Reports

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State, said March 13 that he regarded pessimistic reports from London on the progress of the naval conference as an indication of probable success.

Mr. Cotton added that obstacles were certain to occur in the progress of such a parley and that many had been expected. He intimated, however, that he regarded the present situation as more the darkness before the dawn of achievement than an indication that the parley would fail.

The acting secretary said that such reports indicated solely that the delegates were hard at work in efforts to attain their goal of peace.

Had Few Days Off in '68, but Working Hard Today

CROMWELL, Conn. (AP) — If one sticks to a task long enough there is the possibility of making a record. One appears to belong to Miss Kate P. Ralph, who today completed 65 years of continuous service with the J. & E. Stevens Company as a toy maker.

Miss Ralph accepted her present position when she was 16 and now walks three miles daily between home and factory. She recalls a lay-off of only a few days back in 1868.

What's Right With America? Resiliency After Crash in Stock Market Illustrates Nation's Firm Confidence in Its Future

* * *

Trade Crisis Blocked by Courageous Stand—Business Goes Back to Work With Vim—Government Helps—Theory of Peaks and Declines Discarded

* * *

XXV—INVINCIBLE OPTIMISM

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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If I am to tell what's right with America I cannot neglect the reaction to the collapse on the stock market. Perhaps it was this event, which occurred about this point of my tour, which helped me to realize to the full the resiliency, the unconquerability, of the United States.

In a few days I saw many millions of dollars in the market value of securities vanish into thin air. The drop in prices on Wall Street was terrific. I have seen panics in many countries, and according to all calculations there should have been a panic in America. There was no panic.

Thousands of speculators who had imprudently played on margins were wiped out; shares which were surely sound dropped to a third of their former value; interests which had to raise money on securities could only do so at a great loss; yet with all this selling there was relative calm.

Those who were badly hit squared their jaws and determined to start again. They were not down and out. They had been caught but they would not squeal. They knew they had taken risks and they must accept the consequences.

Just Go On Working

A hard-working man of modest circumstances told me almost jocularly with just a touch of excitement, as he might have related how he lost some game, that he had worked up his little fortune to $25,000 and now it had practically disappeared. "What are you going to do about it?" I asked conventionally and perhaps rather foolishly. He looked me straight in the eye and replied, "There's nothing to do about it—I shall just go on working."

I picked up the newspaper; Herbert Kaufman was assuring the country that "all the skyscrapers, department stores, and industrial plants, are still standing. . . . There is no crisis, not the remotest possibility of a panic. The bears simply have what the bulls could not hold. . . . The assets behind each corporation listed on the stock exchange are intrinsically the same." And so he went on to assert that company prospects and earning power were unaffected; factories were running as usual; and the Nation's cash supply had not diminished by a penny.

If I refer to these observations it is not because they are exceptional; they are typical. The whole newspaper treatment of the crash was on these lines. Paper profits were lost, but nothing else was lost—and what were paper profits anyhow? The opportunity was seized to show the fundamental soundness of American trade and industry and the country's banking institutions.

Business as usual! was the cry. It was a cry that was thoroughly justified. Individuals came out of the business badly shorn, but they could only blame themselves, and the hopeful attitude of America was unchanged.

Warnings Against Hoarding

Such warnings as there were, were against timid hoarding of money. A market stampede was of no consequence provided the consumption of articles was not diminished. At all costs America must avoid falling back into the old cycle of prosperity and depression, depression and prosperity.

Dividends were showing an upward trend, and provided people kept on buying they would continue to increase, whatever happened to the purely arbitrary values of shares. All the figures were brought out to prove that corn prices were good, railroads were earning more, steel was on the upgrade, more automobiles had been turned out in 1929 than in 1928, builders could obtain mortgages at reasonable rates, chain stores were expanding, electrical concerns were ahead of the previous year, the leather industries were improving, banks were sounder than ever, commercial transactions generally were greater, public utility companies were more flourishing—and so on. The evidence thus produced was convincing.

Somewhere I read the story of a business man who had amassed many millions and then was ruined by an over-venturesome project; he began again and recovered his old power, only to be squeezed out by unforeseen circumstances; once more he was on top, and once more he was cast down; he was undismayed and was now climbing up higher peaks.

I do not recommend his example, for his crashes were doubtless due to recklessness; yet I cannot but admire, as genuinely American, his indifference to financial defeat. Even after his second downfall he picked himself up smilingly; his energy was undiminished; his experience was richer.

Ups and Downs Discarded

The point is not that national prosperity should fluctuate. The American conception is that it should not. European economics—accepted until recently by America—taught us that there should be ups and downs. Prosperity meant overproduction, and overproduction meant depression.

America examined this so-called law and found that it was fallacious. There is no law of business cycles. There cannot be overproduction. The market is limitless—or at least the limits are not in sight—if we regard production as not intended for a privileged class, but for the entire nation, which has a right to share in the benefits of greater facilities in the manufacture of articles which add to the amenities of life.

Nothing need be reserved for the rich; if it is turned out in larger quantities its cost will be lessened, and at the same time the purchasing power of workers will be augmented. Has everybody in the country got everything he wants? If he has not, saturation point has not been reached, nor is it likely to be reached.

Overproduction, as it is termed, merely means excessive costs and inadequate wages. The remedy is to reduce costs and to increase wages—two processes which are not, as I have already said, contradictory.

The new American economist sees clearly that there is something wrong if the public is not in a position to buy back what it has produced. He applies himself, therefore, to correcting the mistake. If perchance a difficult period is reached, the Government should take a hand and should undertake an expanded program of public works construction and help to speed fresh outlays of capital by private industry.

That was the conclusion of President Hoover, who immediately made proposals for the stabilization of national prosperity. It was planned to build a great trade fleet. It was planned to aid agriculture.

The details of these proposals have been sufficiently published; my purpose is to call attention to the idea that is behind them. That idea is that of tiding the country over a crucial moment, but it is not only the immediate time that is considered; the measures taken and the expenditure authorized are intended to build up a better future. It is not casual relief, it is permanent construction, that is the object of these projects.

Certainly excessive booming is dangerous in that it induces ignorant and incompetent persons to enter the stock market and thus brings about an inflation of values. It is inevitable that the bubble will sooner or later burst, and it is good that it should burst.

The business man should not be encouraged to follow stock exchange prices; that is not his job; his job is to apply himself seriously to making his own operations more profitable.

The crash was salutary in recalling the business man to a sense of his proper functions. He will now get to work again and it would not be surprising if, as is suggested, the deflation of shares were directly responsible for business expansion.

Nation Invincibly Optimistic

Money, which has been dear is now cheapened, and it can be used to finance many schemes which could not obtain sufficient credit while attention was turned to the blowing up of paper profits.

That is as it may be; I am no reader of the future; but this I know, that the United States is invincibly optimistic. Why should it not accomplish much more, when it has already accomplished so much?

I think that something of this confidence is returning to Europe, but I am bound to acknowledge that there is a certain justification for the contrast that is sometimes drawn between the United States and Europe, and that Europe until recently has shown a disposition to be overburdened by its past, to cling to obsolete economic doctrines, to be discouraged and weary, to have feeble reactions, to feel that the struggle naught availeth. That phase is passing.

In America it does not exist; America rejects hampering economic laws, it is filled with faith and hope, it cannot be discouraged or wearied, its reactions are strong, it is convinced that the struggle availeth much. And that is why America is what it is today and will be more tomorrow.

WHEAT POOL POLICY FOUND TO HIT TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

only become liquid or available wealth when it has been sold. In the meantime, its costs of production, transportation, handling and storage are a charge upon the finances of the country. Because the banks are carrying so large a share of the burden, commercial credit is materially restricted and for months the Canadian dollar has been at a discount in New York. Railroad and lake steamer earnings are down by tens of millions as compared with previous years. Transatlantic traffic has fallen off and Canada's great seaport of Montreal, together with her other ports, both Atlantic and Pacific, have suffered serious decline in business.

As to the wheat producers, those who sold to dealers have got their money, leaving the purchasers and the banks to divide the burden between them. But the 55 per cent of producers who constitute the wheat pool have only received their first payment on the basis of $1 for No. 1 northern at Fort William, as compared with a market price of $1.30 to $1.40. Their purchasing power is correspondingly restricted. By this date in former years they would have received a second payment. Instead, they have not yet been paid in full for the 1928 crop. It is not possible to tie up indefinitely the volume of wealth represented by 228,000,000 bushels of wheat at present prices without serious and far-reaching results.

Canada's Record Crop

The wheat yield of 1928 was 544,000,000 bushels, the largest in the country's history, the result of steadily increasing acreage and an exceptional season of growth. Unfavorable weather during harvest seriously damaged the quality of a large proportion of the crop. The world surplus of wheat for that season was large. Canada had to face a buyers' market; having more wheat to sell and with a larger proportion of inferior quality than ever before. The wheat dealers undertook to build up a sellers' market by asking higher prices than consumers would pay, thereby restricting the flow of Canadian wheat overseas from the beginning of harvest. This restriction of sale by Canada necessarily stimulated world prices for the time being. Our competitors sold while Canada held; they getting the benefit of the conditions that Canada had brought about. In so far as she held instead of selling, Canada did not share in these better prices.

On April 5, shortly before lake navigation opened in 1929 we had 188,000,000 bushels of wheat in store. The average cash price for the week was $1.23. The release of this export surplus by the opening of lake navigation and the early prospects of the new crop brought about a spectacular drop in prices amounting to a market crisis. Canadian grain interests decided to continue to hold. The greatest grain blockade in the history of lake navigation followed. Notwithstanding the blockade during which Canadian grain did not move overseas, prices continued to fall throughout May and the early part of June.

Market Turns Upward

But by mid-June crop prospects began to fall in several of the exporting countries, and in Canada more than in any other. As a consequence the market turned upward. A cash price of $1.15 on June 8 had become $1.40 on July 6 and $1.72 on Aug. 3. The rise in July and August was greater and more spectacular than the drop in May and June had been. It gave Canada ample opportunity to clear her surplus at a splendid and unlooked for profit before the new crop could come forward. Instead, the policy of blockade was continued. The theory seemed to be that the rise in price had been caused in large measure by Canada's blockade and that a continuation of blockade tactics would carry prices still higher. Two-dollar wheat for 1929 became the objective.

The idea that a continuation of the Canadian blockade would put the world price up to $2 or thereabouts was effectively "sold" to big business throughout Canada. The banks were induced to continue the financing of the blockade, and the other interests that were suffering were induced to adopt a "hush hush" policy so that nothing should interfere with the attainment of the great objective. The curing of a difficult economic situation by the forces of nature was credited to human foresight, and the most stupendous wheat gamble in the history of the world was launched.

Labor Members Urge Naval Pact

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A recommendation that the British Government should come to an agreement on the subject of battleships, cruisers, submarines and guarantees for peace "with as many powers as possible, even if the adherence of all the powers represented at the naval conference cannot be obtained," was contained in a statement sent to the British delegation signed by 100 Members of Parliament, 97 of whom are supporters of the Labor Government, two were Liberals and one Independent.

The statement insists on the "absolute necessity of the naval conference reaching a successful conclusion." It urges the abolition of battleships within a fixed period and the limitation of the further construction of warships to 10,000 tons. Failing this Great Britain, the United States and Japan should agree to scrap down to the level of 10-10-6 within 18 months rather than postpone all the replacement programs pending further discussion.

On the question of cruisers, it is pointed out that the proposals before the conference involve an increase in fighting strength and total tonnage for all the five powers, and an increase in numbers for all except one. It is therefore urged that there should be a progressive reduction in the number of British cruisers, that 50 should be the maximum strength, and that the question of a reduction of this figure at an early date should be constantly kept in view.

As regards submarines, the signatories "doubt whether it is worth while troubling to revise the rules for the polite conduct of warfare, whether by submarines or other weapons." The abolition of submarines, however, is strongly urged, failing which the numbers should be reduced which would also mean reduction in the number of destroyers. On the question of guarantees, the signatories recommend the British delegation to try and give "practical effect to the security provided" by the League of Nations Covenant, the Kellogg pact and the Locarno treaties.

Active School Found on Mexican Island

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ISLE MUJERES, Yucatan—One of Mexico's most ambitious, if least known, rural schools, is in Isla Mujeres, an island off the inaccessible coast of Quintana Roo, in the Caribbean Sea.

Isla Mujeres, "Women's Island," was the first point touched by the Spanish conquistadores in the early 1500s, when they set out to explore the American mainland.

Isla Mujeres is a sunny strip of coconut palms along a beach of silver sand, held together here and there by ragged limestone cliffs, eaten away by the sea. The Maya Temple ruins, their support washed away, have long ago tumbled, a mass of stones, into the Caribbean. With its natural caves the island forms a perfect setting for a "Treasure Island."

In spite of its name of "Women's Island," there is nothing usually in sight but men, a few dogs, a lop-sided building or two of wood, and 40 or 50 bobbed huts of palm thatch, over which coco trees lean confidentially, hanging their tousled heads. Even the children in the wooden schoolhouse are mostly larged-eyed broad-headed Maya Indian boys. The town has about 350 inhabitants, of whom 80 are of school age.

4,500,000 IN 1 DAY'S BATH AT ALLAHABAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—It is officially estimated that 4,500,000 persons bathed in the river at Allahabad on the day known as "Amavas," the most sacred of all the Kumbh festivals.

Nearly 1000 women and children reported themselves at the Seva Samiti camps as "lost." Of this army of strays, about 50 per cent have been restored to their relatives and the remainder have taken up their abode in the camps as "unclaimed."

From dawn to dusk, the pilgrims ignored all obstacles and swarmed to the Sangram. Husbands clutching wives, whole families strung together with a turban, youths bearing older relatives on their shoulders, all packed together in a seemingly inseparable mass, moved onward to the river, allowing nothing to stand in the way of their religious fervor.

COUZENS BACKS 'BLUE SKY' LAW FOR UTILITIES

Duties of Full-Time Board Include Control Over Holding Companies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In the most drastic and far-reaching piece of power legislation introduced in Congress since the Federal Water Power Act of 1920, James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, proposed a reorganized, appointive full-time federal power commission, with three functions representing radical departures from present usage.

1. The commission would have authority to regulate not only all interstate power companies, but also all parent management or holding companies. This is the first attempt in the history of federal legislation to exercise control over so-called "holding companies" which have sprung up widely since the World War. Passage of the Couzens bill would mean similar control of railroad holding companies, which the Interstate Commerce Commission is now investigating.

2. For the first time the vital function of issuing stocks, bonds and securities of every sort by power companies, or holding corporations of power companies, would be brought under federal regulation, similar to the control exercised over rail securities by the I. C. C. This would, in effect, write a "blue sky law" for power stocks, with control exercised by the reorganized committee.

Regulation of Rates

3. Finally, the commission would have authority to regulate interstate rates through an elaborate system of "joint boards," which would be established, with one representative from each state involved in a controversy, for each specific case.

The Couzens proposal is not so much a new bill as an entirely new approach to national power problems. The circumstances under which it was introduced indicate that Mr. Couzens does not expect immediate passage, and additional testimony will be taken on the several new features. Mr. Couzens already has a shorter reorganization bill in the Senate, and this will be pressed while the more radical bill is being discussed.

The two bills are the same in one major feature, which has President Hoover's personal backing, namely that of ending the present ex-officio part-time power commission membership of three Cabinet officers, and establishing a full-time independent commission. The shorter bill would have this commission composed of three commissioners named by the President. The latest proposal would have a commission of five members, serving at salaries of $12,000 each, and appointing their own personnel, with a set-up similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Stiff Opposition Forecast

In some quarters it is forecast that the latest Couzens bill will be the center of the stiffest kind of opposition from the power interests; and the bold attack on the problem of "holding companies," which are now found in almost every field of industry, from water power to banking and chain stores, is certain to make its career of far-reaching interest. Under the Couzens bill ownership of 15 per cent of stock of one power company by another is made prima facie evidence of the control by the parent company.

The bill goes further and proposes authority to regulate so-called "management corporations," which control power companies by interlocking directorates, even without any stock interest. A person or group of persons sending instructions from one state to another "concerning the generation, transmission, distribution or sale of power" is, under this provision, brought within the regulatory authority of the commission.

Mail Fliers to Watch Australian Forests

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A regular system of forest patrol by the Australian Aerial services for bush fire prevention has been arranged by the Forests Commission of Victoria.

All the important reserves in the central and western portions of Victoria are covered under the agreement, and it is hoped that the service will be extended later to the eastern section.

The patrol work is largely carried out by commercial air service pilots, in conjunction with their usual mail and passenger journeys. Any forest fire will be reported on the arrival of the plane at the nearest landing ground.

Arrangements have also been made for patrol work by Royal Australian Air Force planes on particularly hot days, such service being counted as part of the Air Force training for pilots.

In the last five years timber and property valued at £4,000,000 have been destroyed by bush fires in Victoria.

DENMARK PROPOSES TO HONOR ICELAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Denmark is honoring Iceland on the occasion of her forthcoming 1000 years celebrations by presenting that country with a reproduction of an ancient Icelandic Bible, belonging to the Royal State Library in Copenhagen. The book consists of some 400 pages which are being photographed that 250 copies may be ready for the King and Queen of Denmark to take with them as a gift on the occasion of their visit to Iceland.

Denmark has a group called the Society for the Publication of Icelandic Sagas. Its committee embraces such authors as Johannes V. Jensen, Knud Hjorto, Gunnar Gunnarsson (the Icelandic writer), Hans Kyore, etc. The society will issue the first volume of its collection of Icelandic sagas in Danish translation this summer, in honor of the occasion. The eminent Danish artist, Johannes Harsen, will illustrate the work with upward of 200 drawings.

Small Yucatan Fiber Producers Organize

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MERIDA, Yucatan—A "League of Medium and Small Hennequen Producers" has been established in Yucatan, which Gov. Bartolome Garcia Correa has promised to aid in preference to the scant number of large producers who have been the only ones favored in the past.

Yucatan now produces less than half of the fiber it produced at its peak in the past, Governor Garcia pointed out. The future of the fiber is brilliant and production must be increased by encouraging the large number of small producers, he says. These small producers account for over half of the annual crop at present, it is estimated.

Approximately 100 of these were present to form the new league at their first meeting recently in Merida. A second meeting is called for April 15 of this year, at which the Governor expects from 800 to 1000 small hennequen farmers. Efrain Palma has been elected president of the league.

The small farmer has been at the mercy of the large producer in the past. The latter could produce more economically because he worked on a larger scale, and could control the price at which the small producer had to sell.

Argentina Bank Aids Farms Hit by Drought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUENOS AIRES—The Banco de la Nacion Argentina has arranged to offer special facilities to farmers in those districts most affected by the loss of crops due to drought.

Thus the branches of the bank in the districts of Bahia Blanca, Villa Iris, General Acha, Siquello Puan and Macachin will lend agriculturists enough money with which to buy not only essential foodstuffs but also seed for the coming season, and money to work the land and maintain the animals.

The sum of money lent, the interest on which will be 6 per cent, will depend entirely on the size of the holding. A chacra where the land sown is from 50 to 100 hectares (a hectare is 100 acres) will be allowed a maximum of $2500, and to those chacras where the extent sown is anything up to 300 hectares $5000 will be advanced.

The payments will be made in installments so that the work on the farms can be continued without any break in the normal routine. There will also be a monthly payment for the maintenance of the home and those peons who are working on the farm. In addition to this credit, those farmers who wish to buy sheep or cattle will be allowed an extra $500 for their purchase.

ARGENTINA APPROVES EIGHT-HOUR-DAY LAW

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Argentina's compulsory eight-hour working day went into effect March 12.

All workers in Argentina, with the exception of agricultural and domestic laborers, cannot work for more than eight hours a day, according to the new law. Night work is limited to seven hours and, in the case of certain occupations, six hours is the most that certain classes of workers may devote to their daily tasks.

ROCK ISLAND LINE PENSIONS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—More than $500,000 paid to retired employees during 1929 has brought the total amount paid in pensions by the Rock Island Lines to $3,697,885, according to an announcement by D. C. Rees, secretary of the pension board. The system was started in 1910.

QUINTANA ROO EMERGING FROM ITS ISOLATION

Mexico Making Progress in Opening Territory to Modern Influence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTA CRUZ CHICO, Territory of Quintana Roo, Mex.—Mexico's efforts at self-education have reached her furthest boundaries, and the inaccessible territory of Quintana Roo, considered hopeless 20 years ago, is opening up to the leaven of modern civilization.

Twenty years ago the Mexican Government had several military outposts in the Territory which it barely held by force against the hostile Maya Indians.

Today the military posts are withdrawn, the Indians have ceased to be hostile, and the Federal Education Department's youthful agents wander about the chicle trails from village to village, seeing how the newly established schools function and setting others up where the confluence of the natives is fast being rewon. The work of the Federal Department of Education in the Territory of Quintana Roo is almost a repetition of the missionary work of 400 years ago. The influence of these early missionaries has been almost entirely lost, for the Indians have kept only the merest form.

The policy of Mexico's revolutionary Government of the last 15 years has done away with the enmity of the Quintana Roo Indians, and the educational work of the last few years has begun to bring them into the Mexican family. In the last year the number of rural schools of this Territory increased to 17 and the number of primary schools to 11. Education inspectors go on muleback through unknown trails, discovering villages not marked on any known map. They carry a few books along and other "makings," and travel with a hammock, canned food and a mosquito net.

The population of the Territory is low, villages are scarce and small, and agricultural production barely supplies the needs of existence. Modern exploiters of chicle and mahogany must bring their own food, and sustenance is largely out of American tin cans. The cost of living is very high, transportation being almost nonexistent.

Almost all the modern exploiters of the Territory's wealth are foreigners, but in the last two or three years the Mexican Government has seriously begun the reconquest of her own. Today four thriving "co-operative societies" of natives exploit chicle, copra and other products with some government financial aid, competing with foreign capital. It is believed that once a railroad is built through the Territory connecting Yucatan with the Caribbean coast of Quintana Roo, an enormous fountain of wealth will be thrown open. The question of such a railroad is now under consideration.

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THE HOME FORUM

O. S. Agrees With a Native Son

SOMEWHERE in Connecticut
March, 1930
Dear Native Son:

You have dealt with me in your recent communication with that large courtesy which I long since learned to expect from all true children of the Golden State. After dispatching my Open Letter to a Californian I looked to receive at first, and rather promptly, a few disturbed and perhaps contemptuous replies from the Far West itself, and then nothing but silence from that quarter for some time to come. Well, I forgot the Native Sons—a thing, of course, which it is never wise to do. I forgot that small but coherent aristocracy of the West which is composed of men with too much humor to indulge a petty indignation and with too much well-grounded self-respect for any sort of braggadocio. These men, I know, regard the voluble boomsters recently arrived in Los Angeles from Iowa or Nebraska, with much the same lack of admiration that they inspire in me, and never for a moment do the Native Sons confuse these noisy folk with true Californians; neither do they ever grow at all heated or anxious about them, because they know that after contemplating the quiet mountains for a decade or so they too will learn quietness and follow the unhastening ways of peace.

No; it is never well, in thinking of California, to forget her Native Sons. And there is little likelihood of my doing so for long, because I have one of these Sons in my own household. Incidentally, I may confide to you that when this young compatriot of yours starts in to "talk it over with O. S." he generally does a much more vigorous and thorough job of it than you have thought necessary. He never ignores any of the good arguments on his side of the case as you have so generously done; he does not invite me to go skating with him as a preliminary to showing me up and dressing me down and leaving me never a metaphorical leg to stand on. He comes at me, rather, with the rush and weight and derring-do of a California football team playing against almost any eastern university, and he leaves me feeling a good deal as Los Angeles feels after the desert wind that you so prettily call the "Santa Ana" has been blowing steadily for three solid days and nights. You see, therefore, that I am well aware of what a Native Son can do when he lets himself go at top speed, and so I am the more grateful to you that you have spared me the full onset of your force.

This you did, I suspect, partly out of a natural magnanimity and partly because you discovered my deep love for the State I may have seemed to be crying down. Perhaps you guessed how little more than what you said it would have taken to make me wish myself far away from my snug little Connecticut, and wondering once more beside one of those mountain rivers that still shout and call to me in my dreams. If you had mentioned wild lupine and the bold bright yucca, I might have forgotten our own trailing arbutus and the Quakerish hepaticas that are coming soon in New England. If you had spoken of those heart-shaking dawns of yours that surge up from mighty wells of color behind the mountains and then spill down the western slopes in cataracts of crimson and purple and gold, you would have carried away my fancy for many years and miles. It was kind of you to say no word about the odors of wild grape blossom that float in your lower canyons, about the lonely cry of your mountain quails, or about the evening lights of Los Angeles seen from Mount Lowe or Mount Wilson twinkling across the levels like innumerable stars of a fallen sky. You might well have recalled against me the camps and cabins of the endless upland country where tiny burros drowse all day under the live oaks; you might have pictured for me any one of a hundred mountain meadows that I know, set round with immemorial pines; and I think that if you had mentioned a certain deep emerald pool in the Little Santa Anita Canyon—not far from where the hermit used to live, as you may remember—I should have been confuted for good and all. Yes; I am quite sure that after that single allusion I should have found nothing to say, for I should have realized—because, whatever you may think, I try to be reasonable and just—that any state capable of producing such a pool as that must rank almost supreme in the hierarchy of statedom.

All these things you let go by, together with that sudden rush of vivid hues across the sun-baked hills that follows the first rains—follows them so swiftly that one thinks some gigantic brush charged with gold and green is being drawn across the landscape. You do not speak of breakers at sunset or of the vast sheets of level whispering lilac and lavender that they leave behind. One thing you do name, however: the Halfway House on the Mount Wilson Trail, and your mention of it brings me a crowd of memories. More than once I have slept in that house, or tried to sleep, on winter nights when the brook beside it was a raging river and when my bed, almost above the water, trembled in the deep vibration of the stream that had suddenly become the string of a tremendous bass violin set throbbing by the mountain's might. One does not forget such experiences, or the places in which they come to him.

Ah yes, I know that there is snow to be seen and trampled through in the California mountains, and I think I said as much in my first indiscretion. A California mountain is a pile of climates, and it arranges in space what Connecticut offers only in time. There you can walk from summer into winter and back, while here we have to wait. This may seem a great advantage, but, on the other hand, one cannot be all the time jogging up and down mountains unless one happens to be a burro-driver, and I think there is something after all in simply letting the seasons roll, in allowing the weather to come to us and arrive in its own good time instead of running after it.

You will be amused to hear of a communication which I have just received from a reader of my Open Letter, dated a week ago in Los Angeles. It contains a picture of surf-bathers taken from a local newspaper, above which stand the words "Something to Send Back East" and then the added caption, "Angelenos Take Dip in Surf So They Can Cool Off." My unknown correspondent has penciled below: "Here, O. S., you dyed-in-the-wool Connecticut Yankee, can you do this in your back yard in February?" Now, if you should ask me why the newspapers of Southern California should advertise a winter temperature that drove thousands of "Angelenos" to the surf, I could not answer you to my own satisfaction. Why this bit of news should be regarded as "something to send back east" I do not know. Why should California think that we are already sighing for the surf, just now that the whole splendor of the dawning year is opening before us and while the bluebirds are already vivid in the apple trees?—But there is no way of making these things clear to those who do not already understand. There are some good things in the world that we must learn to love before they seem worthy of affection, and New England is one of these. The glory of California is as obvious as a sunflower, but to see the shy and soft-toned beauty of Connecticut—like that of a "violet by a mossy stone, half hidden from the eye"—one must look long and deep.

In this connection I recall what you say about mountains. Have I made it clear above that I have spent many happy days and nights in the mountains of California? If so, you will not think me a booster in saying that the little hills of this New England where your home now is have given me, in their different way, as much delight. To these also we may lift up our eyes, with the Psalmist, and from them may come our help. When we go up into them, it is not an excursion into the wild but a return to that more humane beauty upon which man and nature collaborate.

And now, most forbearing Native Son, I must end this timid attempt at an answer. The skating and snow-shoeing you so kindly suggest must be postponed to another season, because, in spite of all that western newspapers may say to the contrary, we do not indulge in these excellent pastimes during our New England spring and summer and fall. Here we have a time for every good thing, and such wisdom as New England people have attained in their three centuries has been won partly by a patient waiting upon the seasons, often making the best of what seems at first a bad matter and so getting ready for whatever good thing may come along. The time of surf-dipping itself will soon be at hand and then at last we shall have "something to send out west." Cordially yours,

O. S.

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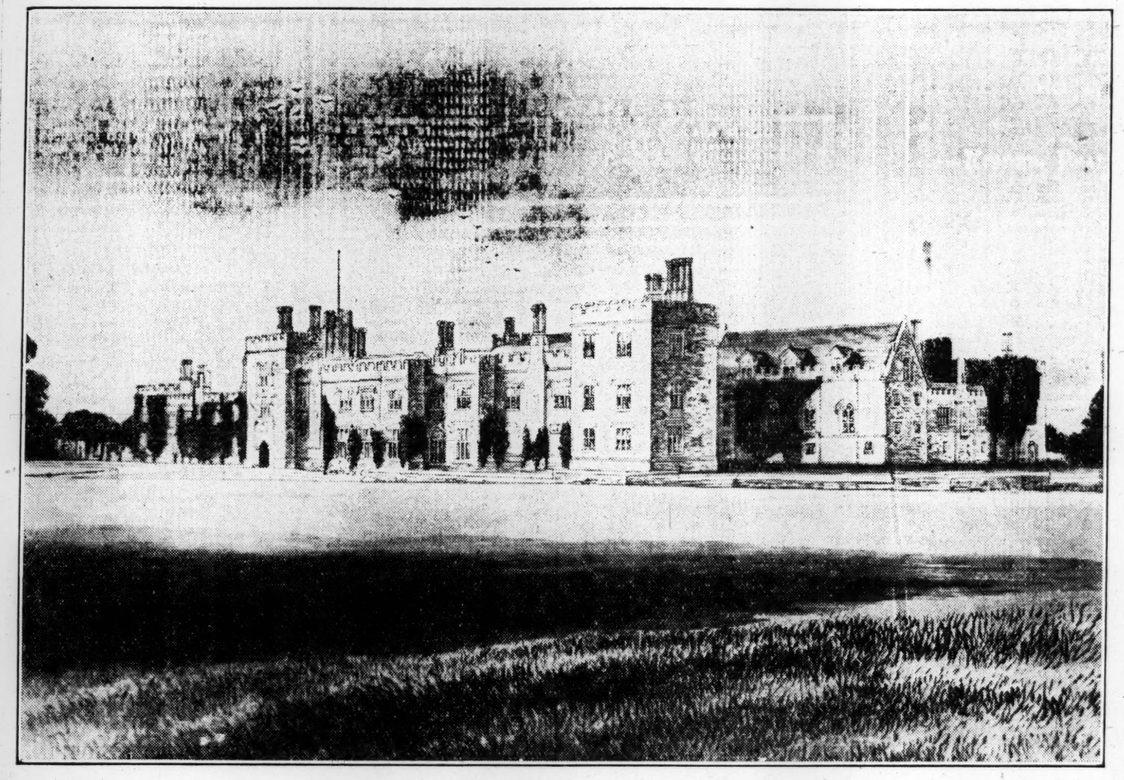
Spring at the Old Manse

Even the crows were welcome as the sable harbingers of a brighter and livelier race. They visited us before the snow was off, but seem mostly to have betaken themselves to remote depths of the woods, which they haunt all summer long. Many a time shall I disturb them there, and feel as if I had intruded among a company of silent worshippers, as they sit in Sabbath stillness among the tree-tops. Their voices, when they speak, are in admirable accordance with the tranquil solitude of a summer afternoon: and resounding so far above the head, their loud clamor increases the religious quiet of the scene without breaking it. . . . The gulls are far more respectable, in a moral point of view. These denizens of sea-beaten rocks and haunters of the lonely beach come up our inland river at this season, and soar high overhead, flapping their broad wings in the upper sunshine. They are among the most picturesque of birds, because they so float and rest upon the air as to become almost stationary parts of the landscape. The imagination has time to grow acquainted with them; they have not flitted away in a moment. You go up in the clouds and greet these lofty-flighted gulls, and repose confidently with them upon the sustaining atmosphere. . . .

The smaller birds,—the little songsters of the woods, and those that haunt man's dwellings and claim human friendship by building their nests under the sheltering eaves or among the orchard trees,—these require a touch more delicate than mine to do them justice. Their outburst of melody is like a brook let loose from wintry chains. . . .

The blackbirds, three species of which consort together, are the noisiest of all our feathered citizens. Great companies of them—more than the famous "four-and-twenty" whom Mother Goose has immortalized—congregate in contiguous tree-tops and vociferate with all the clamor and confusion of a turbulent political meeting. . . . Of all bird voices, none are more sweet and cheerful to my ear than those of swallows, in the dim, sun-streaked interior of a lofty barn; they address the heart with even a closer sympathy than robin-redbreast. But, indeed, all these winged people, that dwell in the vicinity of homesteads, seem to partake of human nature.—We hear them saying their melodious prayers at morning's blush and eventide. A little while ago, in the deep of night, there came the lively thrill of a bird's note from a neighboring tree, such as greets the purple dawn or mingles with the yellow sunshine. What could the little bird mean by pouring it forth at midnight?—HAWTHORNE, in "Mosses From an Old Manse."



Penshurst Place, Kent. The Ancestral Home of the Sidneys.

The Sidneys of Penshurst

IN ONE of the loveliest parts of Kent stands a stately old house, venerable and weather worn. It has stood there—or parts of it, at least—since before the years when William the Conqueror made his glittering way into England, Penshurst has been abundantly celebrated in verse and prose. Ben Jonson wrote:

"Thou art not, Penshurst, built to envious show,
Of touch or marble, nor canst boast of row
Of polished pillars or a roof of gold. . . .
Then hast thy orchard fruit, thy gardens flowers,
Fresh as the air, and new as are the hours.
The early cherry with the later plum,
Fig, grape and quince, each in his time doth come;
The blushing apricot and woolly peach
Hang on thy walls that every child may reach."

Our present-day verse critics would say, very likely, that Ben Jonson's last line was a straining for rhyme. Still, the poet knew Penshurst—knew that the old manor house was the abode of happy children, who loved it. Penshurst is admired, studied and written about because it is a fine survival of medieval domestic architecture in England; but those who know of the long line of worthy owners, and the beautiful, noble women who have lived there, love it because it has been their home.

The family of De Penchester held Penshurst for two hundred years after the landing of William, but Stephen de Penchester was the first who made an impression upon its record. He had other seats more to his liking, so Penshurst came down, in the fourteenth century through a younger daughter, to Sir John de Poultney, who was four times Lord-Mayor of London. Even though Sir John obtained license in 1341 to crenellate, Penshurst was more a manor house than a fortified castle—always a home.

The older parts of the house date from Sir John's occupancy. He built the splendid hall, with its timbered roof and its musicians' gallery, and the great central place for fire, the trestle tables and the fine Kentish windows. Books on English homes rarely omit design or description of the Hall of Penshurst, since it is the best example of an early Norman hall.

After Sir John de Poultney, the Devereaux were owners of Penshurst, followed by the Duke of Bedford, and the unfortunate Stafford, the Duke of Buckingham. There the latter entertained Henry VIII, and not long afterward the estate reverted to the crown.

"A fairer spot," writes Julia Cartwright, "would have been hard to find. All that is best and loveliest in English scenery, green lawns and sunny terraces, noble avenues and running waters seem brought together around this stately pile."

The interior is in rare old furnishings; portraits of Tudor and Stuart kings and queens look down from the ancient walls, and, more interesting, these of the Sidneys and their allied families, the Dudleys, Herberts, Percys and Cecils. In 1552 this beautiful old place was granted by Edward VI to Sir William Sidney, "The fyrst of his name who was Lorde of this manor," and we visit Penshurst chiefly because, for hundreds of years, it has been the home of a family of whom "it might be said with truth, that all the men were brave, and all the women pure" —the Sidneys.

Penshurst was loved by Sir Philip Sidney, "the hero and ornament of his family," and a uniquely loved personage in literature. He had Penshurst in mind when he wrote his Arcadia: "The house itself was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting so much any extraordinary kind of fineness, as an honourable representing of a firm stateliness. The backside of the house was neither field, garden nor orchard—or rather it was both field, garden and orchard; for as soon as the descending of the stairs had delivered them down, they came into a place cunningly set with trees with the most taste-pleasing fruits; but scarcely had they taken that into consideration, but that they were suddenly stepped into a delicate green; of each side of the green a thicket, and behind the thicket again were beds of flowers."

Sir Philip's grand-nephew, Algernon Sidney, the great patriot, longed for his old home, Penshurst, during all his years of exile. From Italy he wrote asking that he might be allowed "to live quietly for a few months at Penshurst." We are glad to know that he did spend a few peaceful months there with his father, and later, being a friend of William Penn, and in sympathy with Penn's ideas of government, aided the great Quaker in writing the charter for Pennsylvania.

Penshurst was also the home of Lady Dorothy Sidney, Duchess of Sunderland. She was a sister of Algernon Sidney, and loved him in his loneliness. She was the inspiration of many of Waller's poems, but for the poet she had a fine contempt.

Down the centuries renowned visitors came to Penshurst: The Black Prince and the fair Maid of Kent; Henry VIII, and many others; there Elizabeth left many mementos, and the suite she occupied still bears her name.

Penshurst contains many reminders of the Sidneys, and notable portraits of Sir Philip Sidney; of Algernon as a baby dressed in white; and that famous painting where his arm rests upon a large volume, upon which is written the single word, fraught with such meaning for him—Libertas—a portrait which reveals "all the Roman sternness, the lofty spirit and resolution of his character." There are relics of the lovely Lady Dorothy, and a portrait of her as a charming shepherdess; also, the stately lady of the Vandyke portrait.

Lines Sent With Pink Spring Flowers

Frost is a strange sort of mole
That wakes from hibernation
And burrows the whole earth
In three days;

Then gives his burrow up to rain,
To sap,
And is translated in that sap,
Up a tree's bole,
Through a swamp's maze,
Feeding a thriving stalk;

And lo, buds burst
Into petals diddled on the wind's lap;
And petals spread
To catch color the sun lays
Upon the mouths of all blossoms.

MARTHA WEBSTER MERRIHEW.

A "Little Gustava Day"

"This is a little Gustava day!" How many times might one, middle-west born and California reared, make that weather remark before he realized that few indeed are the New Englanders who have become acquainted with little Gustava. As a matter of fact there are not many people in any part of the country, now, who know much about Celia Thaxter's poems, though New England claims her. But to one New Englander by adoption, who is still lured by the seasonless far west, there come days in the early spring, yes, and even in midwinter, when the warm sun shines on the snow and the steady drip, drip from the roof measures how warm it is. Then comes little Gustava for this is a "little Gustava day."

And with her come her delightful friends—little gray cat, little dog Rags, the rosy footed doves, the brown hen, sparrow and crow—all associate the sunshine and melting with little Gustava, who is as indiscriminate in her sharing, as beneficent in her giving, as the bright sun itself.

Those of the northwest United States speak of the "Chinook wind," a gentle zephyr which sometimes blows into winter from a land of unbroken spring. The background of Indian nature-love which haunts the Chinook wind seems a long way from Gustava who, to judge from her name, must have become an American by the path of immigration, but it is a Chinook wind that brings a "little Gustava day." And no Indian could be more a part of such a day than is Gustava. All nature is in a loving, gentle mood—and so is Gustava.

Now the general subject of spring, of which a little Gustava day is a part, is associated with many highly poetic expressions. The very thought of spring starts a chorus of lovely lyrics in one's memory so that Lowell's "cowslip startles in meadows green," while Watson calls "April, April, laugh thy girlish laughter" and Herrick sends Corinna a-maying. Flora, Ceres and Persephone may claim to be the proper poetic representatives of spring. But these radiant goddesses would never grudge to Gustava her tiny reign of an hour on days scantily scattered over the snowy months. Many a time must Gustava go in and shut the door, retreating from the return of the cold. How such scampering would spoil the dramatic entrance of Persephone! Taking no such risks she leaves Gustava in undisputed possession of the moment of thaw. And when the drip, drip comes from the roof it is not Thomas Gray who claims one's attention with

Lo! where the rosy-bosomed Hours
Fair Venus' train appear,
Disclose the long-expecting flowers,
And wake the purple year!

but Celia Thaxter, who points to where

Little Gustava sits in the sun
Safe in the porch, and the little drops run
From the icicles under the eaves so fast,
For the bright spring sun shines warm at last,
And glad is little Gustava.

So may all be! For here is another proof of what the mighty sun can accomplish when he chooses to exercise his power. He can conquer "The snow five thousand summers old" when he comes "over the wintry threshold."

But little of all that does Gustava know. She knows only that the sunshine is warm and it makes her happy, so happy that her unpremeditated giving is as natural as the glowing warmth all around her. Gladly she disperses her breakfast among her pets and then in true childlikeness receives more without surprise, both the giving and the taking the expression of spontaneous love.

However, it must be confessed that it is not Gustava's character that holds the attraction in the case of one person, at least. It is not Gustava at all but the poem to which she gives the name. And the lines of enchantment are about—the weather!

the little drops run
From the icicles under the eaves so fast
For the bright spring sun shines warm at last—

Why they were appreciated by a little school girl in perpetually sunny California is a question. But this is certain, that it is one of the wonders of the good stored up in memory that the blessing is there when it is needed. And so a "little Gustava day" has come to mean faith in spring, hope for summer and the expectation of the glories of autumn—a day of promise.

Dakota Foxes

The barking of a fox on a still night on the plains either in summer or winter is a bit of staccato music that always charms the listener. The coyote wails or howls in high-pitched tones, but the fox has a sharp bark, which except that it is thinner and has a kind of edge, might be mistaken for that of a shepherd dog.

The Kit fox is about twenty-six inches long, slender and exquisitely shaped. His color is silvery gray on the back, whitish on the underparts and legs; his ears are long and pointed; his tail bushy and black-tipped. The soles of his feet are padded with thick hair enabling him to travel over soft snow. And how he can dig! burrowing quickly and surely. His den is eight or nine feet below the surface of the ground, is provided with several branches, and more than one entrance, while the living chamber is lined with grass. He is remarkably swift of foot, darting over the prairies and dodging his pursuers with remarkable celerity and success.

The yellow-red fox is the most common variety to be found in the Dakotas. Somewhat smaller than the eastern red fox, he is slim, with erect sharp ears, slender muzzle, and a long bushy tail with white tip. In winter his fur is long, thick, soft, and of a deep orange yellow color, somewhat paler on face, sides and underparts. He attains a weight of from eight to ten pounds.

Mostly nocturnal in habits they are oftener heard than seen, though one is often glimpsed in the glare of an automobile headlight. During the daytime they generally remain in their burrows or lie curled up on some high point of land from which their keen sight can range the country round-about for many miles. Walking over the plains you come upon one now and then as you enter a gulch or round a coteau slope. Meantime he has seen you first, and is circling away at a swift pace. He is difficult to capture. When chased by dogs he usually outwits them; outrunning them, causing them to lose the trail, escaping by running through water, doubling on his tracks and leaping sideways, then watching their discomfiture from the grass of a distant hilltop.

"Greater works than these"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLE more than a generation ago the practicability of human flight was disbelieved, even by many observers of scientific progress. Yet, within a decade, the brothers Wright conquered the air, not with a light balloon, but, more wonderfully, with a heavier-than-air machine. Now flying is a recognized and accepted method of transportation. Thus, the impossibilities of yesterday become the commonplaces of today.

Paul Revere might have dispensed with his midnight ride (in which case the literature of patriotic deeds would have been perceptibly impoverished) had he been able to use the telephone. When the Pyramids were building, when Abraham went out from Ur of the Chaldees, when primitive man first trod the earth, the telephone awaited discovery. By what a gradual process of refinement, through what centuries of upward striving, had humanity to rise before reaching the point where the discoveries of an Edison, a Bell, a Marconi, became possible! Truly, as Mrs. Eddy writes in "The People's Idea of God" (p. 1), "Every step of progress is a step more spiritual"!

Our reverence for the Bible increases as we realize that the wonderful works of the ancient prophets and of Jesus, works transcending any achievement of modern times, were performed through a knowledge of God and of His laws. The parting of the waters of Jordan by Elijah and Elisha, as told in II Kings, however, may seem to those who now possess an understanding of Christian Science, no more remarkable than does the transmission of the human voice over thousands of miles of space to people generally at the present day. Unexplained, such an act as that of Elijah and Elisha could only have been regarded as miraculous. Mathematicians tell us of a fourth dimension, the understanding of which would make many things possible which now appear impossible.

None will deny that the laws governing the universe are God's laws; and Jesus, their chief exponent, said to his followers, "He that believeth on me, . . . greater works than these shall he do," implying that all who follow his example spiritually will be able to understand and make practical application of God's laws. A new solemnity pervades our outlook when we consider that marvels already revealed but presage greater marvels still awaiting discovery.

In the face of all this, it seems strange, and not a little unreasonable, that anyone should question the feasibility of healing sickness without the use of material remedies. This, in fact, is being accomplished daily, as many persons all over the world stand ready to testify. Spiritual healing has been a potential fact since the beginning of time; and because mortals have not availed themselves of this fact, shall we therefore doubt its practicability?

Mary Baker Eddy is gratefully referred to as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. She discovered that Christ Jesus' teachings were essentially scientific, hence applicable in all eras; and she founded the system of healing known as Christian Science, a system which rests upon the basic truths taught by Jesus, and therefore as unshakable as God, Truth, Himself.

Just as through many centuries the laws governing aëronautics waited to be apprehended and put in use, so the laws of this healing Truth are only now becoming understood. Though as yet practiced more or less imperfectly, Truth's laws exist and must be more and more fully recognized, more and more intelligently utilized, until spiritual control over disease and sin is fully established. Why should we not exercise spiritual dominion over the human body?

In Mrs. Eddy's Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 11) she writes, "If a postal service, a steam engine, a submarine cable, a wireless telegraph, each in turn has helped mankind, how much more is accomplished when the race is helped onward by a new-old message from God, even the knowledge of salvation from sin, disease, and death."

Song Ballets in Youth

He remembered as a boy hearing his grandmother sing many songs that to him were decidedly odd: some were definitely religious and sung from a book with puzzling notations—triangular notes of shiny black. They seemed to cluster and cling and scamper all over the staves. But there were other songs which she sang—perhaps more than the "hymn tunes"—which were even more strangely fascinating. These she called "song ballets," and they were mostly concerned with knights and ladies, or kings,—and their lives were always so unhappy. He noticed, though, that his grandmother sang them light-heartedly enough and seemed not to object at all to the parts that were to him so dark and meaningful. With her singing of these songs he quite forgot the snugness of their little cot and lived again a tiny creature in the giant forests green wherein one always met not only fairies, but also knights upon "bonny milk-white" steeds and maids with "pale gold" hair. The vivid pageantry of their dress and lives like autumn leaves upon the boughs filled his thoughts with magic beauty. Particularly he liked the one beginning:

"Fair lady Isabel sits in her bower sewing,
Aye as the gowans grow gay
There she heard an elf-knight blowing his horn
The first morning in May."

It mattered little to him what followed, he was always caught with the beauty of those opening lines. "Gowans" were daisies, grandmother said, and daisies he knew and loved. Also he knew the fresh sweet mouth of May in the mountains. Woods that had seemed so gaunt and austere all winter began in May to invite in many subtle ways—and who better than a child could understand that invitation? A grassy slope, an overhanging rock, a bit of meadow—luscious green—just visible in the valley through the leafing trees: to him this was fairyland complete. He had merely to close his eyes to see a castle wall supporting high, high above his head at the level of the tree tops, an open tower; and in the tower sat lady Isabel. A faint low whistle in the fragrant dusk became a silvery blast upon an elfin horn, and woke his heart to answering silver echoes.

But the ballads that he soonest learned and those he loved best told of Robin Hood—or as he first learned to spell it "Robyn Hode." How lusty he could be as through his own Greenwood he proudly stepped and boldly sang:

"Lythe and listin gentilmen,
That be of frebore blode;
I shall you tel of a gode yeman,
His name was Robyn Hode.

"Robyn was a prude outlaw
(Whyles he walked on grounde;
So curteyse an outlawe) as he was one
Was never non founde.

"Robyn stode in Bernesdale
And lenyd him to a tre:
And bi hym stode litell Johnn,
A gode yeman was he.

"And alsoo dyd gode Scarlok
And Much, the Miller's son;
There was none ynch of his bodi
But it was worth a grome."

Now he was that Robyn Hode—a free being if there ever was one as formidable with a quarterstaff as he was sure with a bow and arrow. And of course there was the sheriff of Nottingham whom he always managed to outwit. No boy could have lived a life more inwardly rich for all its outward barrenness. Could he have lived in Notting Forest itself and have been the veritable outlaw his hero was, he could not have been happier or more conscious of the forests high and old that wrapped their little cabin round and held it close within their sheltering branches. Oh, those beautiful hills of his boyhood! Their trees still stand, and where the tiny cabin was a score of autumns' leaves are pressed to make a silent carpet for the forest floor. There may have been other Robyn Hodes in other glens, and Lady Isabels; in fact, there were. Even today on some fair spot these ballads, no doubt, are being learned with eager haste and sung with voices fresh and pitched to nature's joyous key. In truth, to this day "song ballets" are sung and loved, and one mountain boy at least has had a joy more rich than all—that of singing them for the President.

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By
MARY BAKER EDDY
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STOCKS PURSUE BARELY STEADY PRICE COURSE

Temporary Rallies Occur in General List—Oils Are Firmer

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NEW YORK—After drifting at somewhat lower levels during the greater portion of the trading, the share market rallied fairly well in the last hour and was no worse than irregular at the close. Weakening interest rates and renewed expectation of a reduction in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's discount rate contributed to the retreat of the bear side.

Volume was lower at approximately 3,700,000 shares. Bonds, on the other hand, gained considerable momentum and both as regards price advances and activity were the best market of the year. Government issues sold at new high levels, which in itself was regarded as significant of Federal Reserve policy. Cotton and wheat were lower.

Expect Short Swing Series

Possibly the stock market is resuming its old-fashioned movements and will go through a series of short swings, correcting unbalanced conditions as they form, but without a long sustained forward or backward movement. There seems to be a continued good demand for the well known stocks, but a good deal of shifting about has taken place.

Investment trust managers as well as individual investors and speculators are attempting to dispose of stocks about which information is scanty and concentrate on the more prominent issues. Many stocks were bought last year on the ground that they were "behind the market," and such stocks which apparently are not doing very well this year are being sold.

Pools are active in numerous issues, but their followers let their doubts about trade recovery get the better of them occasionally and sell. The short interest is commonly supposed to be quite large, a number of stocks which recently have been weak are lending "flat."

See Discount Rate Cut

The most important money market change was a fresh reduction in the bill rate of one-eighth of 1 per cent, the fourth cut in a little over a week, bringing the 90-day asking rate to 3⅛ per cent, a level which foreshadows a 3½ per cent discount rate.

Time money also was easier, long maturities dropping a quarter of 1 per cent to 4¼ per cent, while the call rate, after renewing at 4 per cent, was lowered to 3½ per cent after noon. There was the usual supply of 3 per cent money outside the exchange.

This week's foreign bank statements reveal no important changes. The Bank of France continues to lose gold, as it was expected to do following the removal of the last of the restrictions against the free movement of capital. About 102,000,000 francs was lost during the week, but circulation also declined, and the reserve ratio rose slightly. The Bank of England gained a small amount of gold, but its circulation rose. The reserve ratio dropped from 60.5 per cent to 59.3 per cent.

Foreign currencies were irregular. Both sterling and francs were lower. Lire were firmer, probably being helped by the capital export restriction removal, which completely dissipates rumors of revalorization of the currency.

Money Eases Further

Reduction yesterday of another one-eighth of 1 per cent in the buying rate on bills by the Federal Reserve Bank increases expectation of a reduction in the discount rate to 3½ per cent. The Reserve Bank's buying rate is once again at the dealers' offering charge, which means that it is profitable to sell bills to the bank.

It is expected, therefore, that the Reserve Bank means to add greatly to its holdings, thereby easing the money market. During the last week, which will be covered by tonight's Reserve Bank statement, the Reserve buying rate was above the dealers' rate, and no great change in bill holdings is believed to have taken place.

It is quite apparent that the Reserve System is endeavoring to bring money rates down further, and bankers feel strongly that it is highly desirable under the circumstances to lower the discount rate. The open market rate is now so far below the discount rate and the local member banks are so nearly clear of debt to the Reserve Bank that the 4 per cent rate is meaningless.

A good sentimental effect nevertheless would be created by a reduction to say nothing of lower commercial paper rates, which inevitably would follow. Wall Street expects the rate to go down today, just as it looked for a reduction a week ago.

HIGHER PRICES FOR WHEAT AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO (AP)—Influenced by reports that the worst of selling pressure in Liverpool appeared to be at an end, wheat prices here averaged higher early today. The Chicago market was also responsive to complaints of high winds and of drought in sections of domestic winter wheat territory southwest.

Opening at ⅛c off to ⅝c up, Chicago wheat futures afterward scored additional gains for new crop deliveries, but underwent setbacks for old crop months. Corn and oats were firm, with corn starting at ⅛c decline to ⅝c advance and subsequently keeping near to the initial figures. Provisions tended to sag.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—May 1.09¼@½, July 1.04⅛@¼, September 1.05⅞@1.06. Corn—March .76, May .80⅜@½, July .81½@¾, September .81¼@¾. Oats—May .41⅝@¾, July .41⅜.

Wheat closed irregular, ranging from 1⅜c lower to ⅜c higher, compared with yesterday's finish. Corn closed ⅞@1⅝c down, oats unchanged to ⅛c higher, and provisions unchanged to 12c off.

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE-PEET

NEW YORK—Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company has issued its complete report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929. Net profit of $8,910,631 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., is the same as previously published and is equal, after 6 per cent preferred dividend requirements to $4.03 a share on 1,999,970 no-par shares of common, compared with $6,127,173, or $2.67 a share, in 1928.

ANTHRACITE SHIPMENTS LESS

Anthracite coal shipments last month totaled 4,708,707 gross tons, a decrease of 627,081 tons when compared with January's shipments, and 459,490 tons less than the shipments of February, 1929.

GASOLINE PRICE ADVANCED

The Warner-Quinlan Company has advanced the price of United States motor gasoline in tank cars at refineries one-half cent a gallon, to 8½ cents.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.13	Mar.12
39¾	15⅝	..	Abitibi	100	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	..
45⅜	22	..	Adams Ex	200	32⅞	32¼	32¾	32¾
34⅞	23⅛	1.60	Adv-Rumely	600	18	17½	18	17½
7⅜	1½	..	Ahumada	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
140⅞	118	3*	Air Reduc	400	136¾	131½	136	132⅛
33½	21	2½*	Airway El	700	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	200	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
9¼	7	..	Alaska Jun	400	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
15½	8¼	..	Albany PWP	100	12½	12½	12½	..
34⅛	23	..	Alleghany	900	31	30¾	30⅞	31
96¼	89¼	5½	Allegh pf xwxx	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
99¾	99⅜	..	Allegh pf ww wi	300	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99¾
104¼	103	..	All pf pt ww xxx	200	103⅞	103	103	103
123½	121	7	Allied Ch pf	200	123½	123½	123½	123½
32½	28⅛	3	Allis-Chal	400	65	63¾	64⅜	64⅜
32½	28⅛	3*	AL Port Cem	100	32	32	32	31½
21⅞	17	2	Amerada	300	21⅜	21	21⅜	21
8¼	6⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	200	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
35¼	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	32¾	31¼	32¾	31
93	77	2½	Am Bk Note	500	89⅞	87½	89½	86½
12	7	..	Am Beet S	200	10	9½	10	9½
54⅞	40⅛	..	Am Bosch	400	52½	51⅜	52	51½
53½	46¾	2.40	Am Brake	100	52	52	52	..
17⅜	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	200	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14
146⅜	117¼	4*	Am Can	6000	142⅞	139⅝	142¾	140½
145½	140¼	7	Am Can pf	100	145½	145½	145½	144¾
47½	36⅝	2*	Am Chicle	300	46	45¼	45¼	45⅛
33	24	1.60	Am Com Alc	2100	26½	24⅜	25¼	25
49⅜	35	..	Am European	200	48	46½	48	46¾
101⅝	83¼	..	Am & FPw	2500	85⅝	83½	85¼	83⅛
31	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	200	27	24¾	25½	27
87½	84⅛	6	Am Ice pf	200	84	84	84	84½
51⅜	35⅜	2*	Am Int Corp	200	48	46¾	47⅝	47⅝
105	94⅞	8	*Am Loco	200	97	9 6	96	93½
51½	44	3	Am Metals	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	46¾
75	65	7	Am Nat G pf	10	74	74	74	..
6½	3½	..	Am Piano pf	10	4	4	4	4⅛
108⅜	77	1⅛	Am PwrLt	700	106⅜	102⅜	105¾	103½
103½	100	6	Am P & L 6	200	102½	102½	102½	..
88	75	3	Am P&L pf A	100	83	83	83	..
86⅝	80	5	Am P&L pf st	300	86¼	86¼	86½	86¼
38	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	500	35¾	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜
34⅛	20½	..	Am Repub	400	33¾	31⅜	32¼	32
100⅞	80½	2⅛	Am Roll Mill	400	92	92¾	92⅝	93⅛
17⅛	½	..	Am Roll M rts	600	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
64¼	59	5	Am Saf Raz	400	63½	63⅜	63⅜	62½
23⅜	11⅜	..	Am Ship	100	11½	11½	11½	..
138¼	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	137¼	137¼	137⅞	138
78½	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	6800	72⅜	70½	71⅝	73½
98	83	8	Am Ship Bld	50	90	90	90	93
22½	15	..	Am Solv & Ch	300	19½	18¼	18⅞	18¾
51¼	44½	3	Am St Fnd	200	47	46½	47¼	47⅜
116	110½	7	Am St F pf	20	115	115	115	114⅞
33¼	25⅜	3	Am Solv & Ch pf	200	27½	27	28½	30
67	60⅜	5	Am Sugar	200	64½	63	64½	63¼
243¼	216	9	Am TelsT	1200	240½	238	240	239
138½	125	8	Am Type	100	136	136	136	..
112⅜	88½	1*	Am Wat W	1100	104¼	101½	103⅞	102¼
104¼	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	100	103½	103½	103½	..
209⅞	71⅝	4*	Am Wool	200	43⅞	43¼	43¼	44½
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	43	37	43	37
7½	5	..	Am Writ ct	100	6	6	6	..
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	200	12¾	12½	12½	13
60⅝	35⅝	7	Anaconda	2300	73	71¼	72⅜	73
46⅞	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	46	41¼	45¼	42
111	105	6.50	Anchor C pf	200	108	105¼	108	..
37⅛	30¼	3	Andes Cop	400	33	30¾	31¾	32¼
275	221½	2	Arch Dan	200	243¼	240	240¾	243¾
81⅜	75	7	Armour D pf	100	75	75	75	75
6¾	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3½	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	200	3	3	3	3
64	58	7	Arm Ill pf	200	58¾	58	58¾	58
8¼	5⅝	..	Arnold Cons	200	9	8⅞	9	9
46⅛	36⅛	4	Asso Apparel	1000	45⅜	43	45	43⅛
45¾	28	6	Asso DG 1pf	200	44	41¼	44	42½
210¼	215⅜	10	Atchison	200	2333/4	231⅞	231¾	234¾
104¼	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	100	104⅛	104	104	103⅞
172	166	10	Atl Coast L	200	170½	170½	170½	171
80⅜	65½	..	Atl G&WI	100	65½	65½	65½	65⅜
65¾	59	4	Atl G&WI pf	200	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	..
48⅛	36¼	1*	Atl Refin	2400	48¼	46⅝	47⅝	46¾
94	81½	4*	Atlas Powd	200	91⅞	89	90½	91
104⅞	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	30	103	103	103	102
8	4	..	Atlas Tack	100	8	8	8	7¾
254⅜	175½	4§	Auburn Auto	600	247¾	240	243½	240½
6⅛	3¾	5¾	Austin N	200	4⅜	4½	4⅝	4¼
60	56	4.49	Aust Gred	600	56¼	56	56	..
103⅜	41½	..	Auto Sales	600	5	5	5	5⅛
46	27	3	Auto Strop A	300	45½	45	45	45⅜
8⅛	4¾	..	Aviation	1600	7	6⅞	7	7

—B—

38	30½	1¾	Baldwin	1000	34¾	34½	34⅝	34⅝
119⅜	115	7	Balt & O	200	118½	117⅜	117⅝	118⅝
81	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	80½	80½	80½	80½
72⅛	62⅜	3½	Bangor & A	100	65	65	65	65
27½	20½	2*	Barnsdall A	2900	27½	26¼	27⅛	26½
16½	13	..	Beacon Oil	200	16½	15	15¼	16½
63⅜	43⅜	..	Beldine H	100	51½	51½	51½	51¾
83⅜	80	4.14	Belg NR ppf	100	83	83	83	83¼
46⅞	32⅞	2	Bendix	800	44⅜	43½	44⅛	44
40	31⅜	2	Best & Co	200	38	37⅜	37¾	37⅝
105¼	96⅛	6	Beth Steel	1900	102⅜	100	100¼	101¾
139	102¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	129	128¼	129	128¼
103	101	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	102	101	101	103
85	74	7	Blom Thal pf	10	85	85	85	83½
57⅞	47⅜	3*	Bohn Alum	1000	57⅞	55⅜	55⅝	55⅞
47⅜	35⅜	3	Booth Fish	1100	4	3⅞	4	4
73⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	1100	73¼	70	73¼	70¾
37⅜	32⅜	4	Borg Warner	1400	47½	46¼	47	46⅞
43⅛	35	..	Bost M A pf	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
17½	13½	..	Briggs	1900	15⅞	15	15⅞	15
29½	21¼	2	Briggs & Str	1200	28	28	28	..
16¼	13	..	Brockway	1200	15¼	14¾	14¾	15¼
75	65	7	Brockway pf	200	70	70	70	..
75⅝	63	4	Bklyn Man T	1500	74⅝	74	74	74⅝
94½	82⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	1200	90	90	90	89⅞
13½	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	1200	11½	11½	11½	11½
92⅞	84	4	Bklyn-ueen pf	100	91	91	91	90
178¼	131	5	Bklyn Un G	1200	172	169¼	172	163¾
24¾	13½	3	Bruns Balke	1200	21¼	20¼	21¼	20¼
23⅞	14½	..	Bruns Term	600	17½	15¾	15¾	18
29⅜	23⅝	2	Bucyrus	1200	26⅝	25¾	26¼	28½
42⅛	33½	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41½
14⅜	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	4300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
14⅝	8⅛	1.20	Budd Wheel	1800	12⅝	12⅜	12⅞	13⅝
55½	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	1200	53⅝	50⅝	52½	50
34½	26¼	3	Bulova Watch	1300	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	31¼
109⅜	99½	8	Burns Br A	1900	106	106	106	..
51⅞	40½	80*	Burroughs	4100	50⅜	49⅛	49⅜	49⅛
48⅞	36	28	Bush Term	1700	41	41	41	44
108⅞	100¼	7	Bush T deb	10	107	107	107	..
54	31	2	Butte & Sup	100	33¾	33	33¼	..
29⅜	16¼	..	Butterick	100	27	26	26	27¼
95⅜	80⅛	..	Byers	800	89¾	87½	89	88⅞

—C—

77½	66⅜	4	Calif Pack	200	73½	73½	73½	73½
2⅞	..	..	Callahan	1700	1⅞	1⅞	1¼	1⅜
27	19	2	Campbell	1200	23½	22¼	23	22
89⅞	74⅞	6	Calu & Ariz	4400	79	77⅜	77⅜	79
33⅜	29	4½	Calu & Hecla	1400	28⅛	27⅜	28⅛	28⅛
75⅜	63⅜	3	Canada Dry	1200	70⅜	69⅜	70	69¾
226¾	187⅜	10	Can Pac	1400	206⅜	104	204⅜	203¼
32½	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	200	32	31½	32	31⅝
294¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	4500	278½	273¼	275	278⅜
129⅞	115	7	Case Th pf	40	127	125	127	..
71	54	3	Caterpillar	1300	69⅜	69	69⅜	69½
60	35½	3	Celotex	1300	57¼	55	56⅞	64¾
28¼	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	400	28¼	27	27¼	27
34¾	30⅜	2	Cen Alloy	400	33⅛	31½	31½	32¾
34⅝	31⅝	..	*Cen Alloy ct	1200	32⅜	32	32	32¼
5	3¾	..	Century Rib	1200	5	4¾	5	4½
60	51	7	Cent Rib pf	20	60	59¾	60	..
65⅜	59⅞	6	Cerro de P	400	69⅜	66	69	69⅜
15⅞	11	..	Cert-Teed	1600	12⅞	12½	12½	12½
45¼	45⅛	..	Cert-Teed pf	1100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	..
56¼	36	4.20	Checker Cab	4400	56¼	52⅜	53⅜	54
76	63½	2	Ches Corp	1500	73¾	72¼	72¾	73
227½	203	10	Ches & Ohio	1200	228	226	226	228
6⅜	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	400	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
8⅞	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅛
47	36	..	Chi & E Il pf	100	39	38¾	39	39
157⅛	125⅜	..	Chi Gt West	100	13⅜	13	13¼	13⅛
40¾	39	..	Chi Gt W pf	1000	36½	35½	36	..
26⅞	22¾	..	Chi M&SP	400	22¾	22⅝	22½	23
46¼	40⅛	..	Chi M&SP pf	4500	40⅛	39⅜	39⅝	40¼
34	22½	..	Chi Pneu	1400	33⅜	31¾	33⅜	32
104	100¼	6	Chi RI &Pc	100	104	103¾	103¾	..
28¾	26¾	3	Chi Yel Cab	200	28	27⅛	27½	27½
67½	57½	2.40	Childs	100	63	62	62	62⅝
41¾	33¼	3	Chrysler	4900	38⅜	37¾	38	38⅜
10¼	8⅜	1	City Stores	100	9	8⅜	9	9
38½	33	3	Clark Equip	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	37
161⅜	119¼	6	Coca Cola	1000	155⅜	157½	155	156⅞
50	48⅞	3	Coca Cola	100	50	49¾	50	49¾
62	61½	..	Col Palmolive	200	62	61½	62	..
97	97	..	Col Palmolive pf	100	97	97	97	..
685	70½	28	Colum Gas	153000	84½	80½	81	90⅛
59	36½	2	Colo F&I	100	36½	36½	36½	..
108¼	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	400	108¼	106	106	107
199	168¼	5*	Col Carbon	1700	191	187¾	190	187½
313¼	243⅝	.87	Col Graph	1400	301⅛	290⅜	295⅜	295⅜
38	23⅞	2	Com Cred	5100	38	35	38	36
90	76¼	6½	Com Cr lnf	40	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88¾
43¼	31⅝	3	Com Cred A	1200	42¼	40¼	42¼	40¾
55	36⅛	1.60	Com Inv Tr	1300	50⅞	49⅛	50⅛	51¾
34¾	27¼	1	Com Sol	4700	33	31¾	32½	32
18¼	12¾	.60	Commwlth So	2300	17	16⅜	16⅞	16⅞
106	99	..	Commwlth So pf	1900	99¾	99¼	99¾	99⅞
18⅜	13½	..	Congoleum	1000	16⅜	17	16⅜	17¼
28⅛	15½	2	Con Film	4600	27	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
28⅜	18	2	Con Film pf	1400	27¼	26⅜	26½	27⅜
123¾	96⅝	4	Con Gas	4900	120⅞	117½	120½	119
102¼	99½	5	Con Gas of	5400	101¼	102	102¼	102
61⅛	49	6	Con Ry C pf	100	58½	58⅛	58⅛	58
2⅜	1	..	Con Textile	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
22½	12	1.20	Container A	1300	20⅜	19½	20⅜	20⅛
8½	4¼	..	Container B	100	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
33⅜	27⅝	1	Cont Bak A	1700	45¼	42½	42⅝	42½
7	5⅜	..	Cont Bak B	1200	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¾
94⅞	88	8	Cont Bak pf	1200	92⅝	88	88⅛	88⅞
68⅜	50½	2½	Cont Can	4100	67¼	65	66⅜	66½
34⅛	25⅜	3	Cont Dis Fib	1200	30	29⅛	30	29¾
71½	59	2	Cont Ins	400	67½	66⅛	67¼	66½
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	1200	7¼	7	7	7
22⅞	19½	..	Cont Oil	4400	21¾	22	23⅛	24¾
38⅜	27⅝	1	Cont Shares	1400	36⅛	35⅛	35⅜	35¼
99⅜	89½	3*	Corn Prod	4000	93⅝	92⅝	93⅞	93⅜
144½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	100	144	144	144	144
32⅜	24¼	2§	Crex Carp	4200	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	29⅞
32⅜	25½	2*	Cream of Wh	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	30½
29¼	9	..	Crex Carpet	300	23	20⅜	22½	23¼
22	10¼	1§	Crosley	200	17¼	17	17	17¼
53⅞	43	..	Crown Cork	200	50¾	49¾	50⅝	50⅜
92½	85⅜	5*	Crucible	200	86¼	85⅞	85⅞	..
117	110	7	Crucible pf	60	117	116	117	..
1⅛	¾	..	Cuba Cane	200	1⅛	1	1	..
16	9	..	Cuba Co	200	13¾	13½	13½	13½
68	61	6	Cuba Rx pf	10	68	68	68	..
9	7⅛	..	Cub Am S	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
2⅛	1⅛	..	Cub Dom S	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
48	44⅝	4	Cudahy	200	45¾	45¼	45¼	45⅛
12⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	5500	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	11⅞
19	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	300	18¼	17¾	18¼	18¼
89⅝	64	3½§	Cutler	2700	86⅜	83⅞	84⅞	84½

—E—

153	136	6*	Del Lack&W	3000	143¾	141	142⅛	141¼
40	28⅜	..	Davison	3700	39⅝	37⅛	39	39¾
75⅞	60	..	Denv RG nf	700	72	71⅞	72	72¼
42⅜	30⅞	2.40*	Devoe & FA	700	41⅞	40½	41⅝	..
111½	105¾	7	Devoe & R 1pf	10	111½	111½	111½	..
170	139	8.	Diamond M	230	168	162	166	164¾
8⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	100	8⅛	8	8¼	8¼
24½	16	1.20	Dom Stores	100	21½	21½	21½	21½
113¼	112⅛	4*	Dupont	2200	131	128	129¾	131¼
120	114½	6	Dupont deb	200	120	120	120	..
18	15	1	Duplan Silk	100	18	18	18	..

—E—

233¾	175¾	5*	East Kodak	4000	226¾	222½	226¾	224½
125	120⅞	6	East Rolling pf	30	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	..
37⅛	27⅞	3	Eaton Axle	800	33⅝	33¼	33¼	33¾
107	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	17000	107	102¼	106¾	102
78¼	49½	1	Elec P&L	8000	78¼	75⅛	76⅝	75½
7⅛	4½	..	Elec Boat	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
110¾	106¼	7	El Auto L pf	10	108¾	108¾	108¾	109
79¼	69¼	5	Elec Sto Bat	1100	74¼	74	74	74¼
59⅜	52½	5	End John	100	57	57	57	57
58⅜	39¼	1*	Eng P S	1300	55⅞	55¼	55½	55½
99⅜	94⅝	5	Eng P S 5pf	100	99	99	99	98½
102	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	100	97¼	96¾	96¾	97
35⅛	55	..	Eng PS ctfs	200	55½	55⅛	55¼	..
63¾	56⅛	..	Erie	700	58⅛	57½	57¾	57¾
62½	57½	4	Erie 2pf	1000	62⅛	62⅛	62½	..
43⅜	35	4	Eureka Vac	700	42	40½	42	40⅝
30¾	18½	2½*	Evans Auto L	1300	25½	24⅞	25	25½
26⅜	22	1½	Ex Buffet	10	26	26	26	..

—F—

9⅝	4⅞	..	Fairbanks	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..

1930 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.13	Mar.12
39¾	15⅝	..	Fairbanks pf	20	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
45⅜	34½	3	Fairb Morse	300	43	42½	43	43
27¼	17	2½	Fashion Pk	200	19½	17	19½	17½
36	29	..	Fed Dept St	200	30	30	30	..
81¼	59⅝	1½	Fed L&Tr	700	81¼	72	80¼	74¾
96	91	6	Fed L&T pf	10	93½	93½	93½	..
42½	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	41⅜	41	41	41½
9	7	.64*	Fifth Ave B	10	8½	8½	8½	8½
33⅛	26	1.60	Firestone	100	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
86⅜	79¾	6	Firestone pf	100	81⅞	81⅝	81⅞	81⅞
61⅜	50⅜	2½	First Nat St	100	52½	52	53½	52½
4¼	3	..	Fisk Rubber	900	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
20	13	..	Fisk Rub lpf	350	16	14⅞	14

TRADE TREND FAIRLY STEADY IN DOMINION

Construction Work at Good Levels—Automotive Output Increases

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Business activity in Canada continues fairly steady with an upward trend in some lines.

Clothing manufacturers are busy on spring orders, shoe factories are working on increased production, and general hardware and furniture factories are operating near capacity. Output of electric energy is large, with little sign of any abatement in its use.

Commercial corporations, generally, entered the year with ample working capital and moderate inventories, being thus fortified to withstand a temporary lull in operations.

Although the contraction of foreign trade has not, as yet, been arrested, newsprint shipments are slightly higher than they were for this period a year ago. Exports of automobiles and parts, on the other hand, show a decline from the record of the comparative 1929 figures.

Both wholesale and retail lines in most of the western trading centers show an improvement, and good conditions prevail in the Peace River district and southwestern Alberta. Trade is particularly good in the Maritime Provinces.

Wholesale Volume Fair

In Montreal and other Quebec centers all wholesale lines report a fair volume of business during the last week. Exceptionally warm weather has stimulated retail trading, and dealers look forward to a steady demand from now on.

The foreign trade figures now available for the 12 months ending Jan. 31 show a total value of $2,473,125,000 for that period. This was a reduction of nearly $154,000,000 from the figure of $2,626,866,000 in the preceding similar period.

Exports during the 12 months registered a big drop, but imports increased considerably.

The heaviest increase in imports was in nonmetallic minerals. The greatest reduction in exports was in agricultural and vegetable products, of which grain is a large component.

Financial transfers for the month of bank debits at the branch banks of the clearing house centers of Canada, amounted to $3,211,000,000 in January, showing a decline from the high records of the same months of 1928 and 1929.

Building at Good Levels

Building and construction is being maintained at a good level. The contracts awarded for the month of February amounted to $28,464,400. This figure is slightly ahead of February last year, which had been the largest February total on record. It is notable that in the first two months of the year engineering contracts have been exceptionally large with 55.7 per cent of all construction appearing in that group, the estimated value being $36,773,800.

The production of iron and steel in February is reported to have been larger than in the preceding month. The automobile industry is proceeding cautiously in its sales program but production, while well below the record level of a year ago, has increased, with a stimulating effect on many associated manufacturers.

Silk and hosiery mills and rubber factories are now operating on fairly large production schedules, overtime work being reported in some instances.

The plants producing railway equipment and heavy construction material have recently been awarded large contracts, as have also some leading machinery works. Improvement is in prospect in the pulp and paper industry, which has recently operated at a low point owing to seasonal influences.

Mining Developments Favorable

Favorable operations in the mining field include the prospect of production from several properties of fair size during the next few months and the headway being made in development work on a number of major properties, both new and old, including those in the northern Ontario gold district which, from the point of view of ore reserve and operating costs, are more favorably situated than ever before.

The trend of prices on the Montreal Stock Exchange during February was definitely downward, a computation of net gains and losses at the close of the month showing the latter in a majority of 67 to 35.

Production of coke in the Dominion during January totaled 224,690 tons, the highest tonnage reported for any January.

The decided improvement in the Canadian Government and corporation bond market during January was carried into February with the result that new bond financing by provinces, municipalities and corporations reached a high monthly total of $54,640,754. This compares with a total of $48,849,753 in January of this year and with $20,608,828 in February, 1929.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Mar. 13	Mar. 6
Circulation	£350,447	£347,295
Public deposits	8,987	7,674
Private deposits	95,743	99,615
Bankers accounts	59,001	63,694
Other accounts	36,742	35,921
Government securities	37,331	38,631
Other securities	23,529	21,943
Disc and adv	7,959	6,840
Securities	15,570	15,103
Reserve	62,185	64,994
Prop res to liab	59.3%	60.5%
Bullion	152,622	152,290
Bank rate	4%	4%

OPPENHEIM-COLLINS

NEW YORK—Oppenheim-Collins & Co. for the six months ended Jan. 31, 1930, reports consolidated net of $784,403 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent to $3.40 a share on 220,000 no-par shares, compared with $945,508, or $4.30 a share, in the first half of the previous fiscal year.

COTTONSEED CRUSHINGS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cottonseed crushings were announced today by the Census Bureau today as 4,097,292 tons for the seven-month period, Aug. 1 to Feb. 28, compared with 4,228,967 for the like period a year ago, and cottonseed on hand at mills Feb. 28 totaled 528,006 tons, compared with 648,135 on that date last year.

GODCHAUX SUGARS, INC.

Godchaux Sugars, Inc., net for the year ended Jan. 31, 1930, was $1,151,022 after all charges, including depreciation, interest and expense on debt, but before federal taxes. Operating income was $1,636,104.

W. A. SHEAFFER PEN COMPANY

W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company reports for the year ended Feb. 28 net profit of $1,530,715 after all charges and federal taxes, compared with $1,209,205 in the previous year.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON—The Bank of England made no change in its rediscount rate of 4 per cent.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s	90	90
Alleghany 5s '44	101½	101⅜
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100¾	100¾
Alleghany 50s	97¾	97¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	100	100
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	98¼	98⅛
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	104	103½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	98¾	98¼
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	80	78
Am Smelting 5s '47	101½	101½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	103⅞
Am T & T '60	103⅛	103⅛
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	157⅛	156¾
Am T & T col 5s '46	103⅞	103¾
Am T & T col 65s	103⅝	103
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100¾	100¾
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107⅛	107⅛
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	81½	80
An Arbor 4s	80	80
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89½	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82⅝	82⅝
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	90⅞	90⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94⅞	94½
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	86	86
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	101⅞	101⅞
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91⅝	91⅝
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	77¾	77¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	93¾	93¾
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	86¾	86
B&O cv 4½s '33	99⅝	99½
B&O rfg 5s '95	103½	103⅜
B&O 5s ct Swn div	103	103
B&O 5s series D	103	103
B&O rfg 6s '95	110	110
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103¾	103⅝
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106¾	106⅝
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101¼	101
Boston & Me 5s '67	100	99½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	104½	104½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104¾	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99¼	98¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 sta	87	86¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	93½	92½
Bush Term con 5s '55	98	98
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100⅝	100⅞
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	96½	95
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94¾	94¾
Can North 4½s	93⅜	99⅜
Can North sf 7s '40	111	111
Can Pacific deb 4s	86	86
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99¼	99¼
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103	102¾
Can SS Ltd 7s '42	96	96
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	101	100¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	94	93¾
Cen Dist 5s	102⅞	102⅞
Cen Steel 8s '41	120½	120½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	52¼	52¼
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	74½	74
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅛	100⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s A	96⅜	96⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	99⅛	99⅛
Ches & O con 5s '39	102¼	102¼
Ches & O 4½s B	97	96½
Chi & Alton rfrg 3s '49	65	65
Chi & Alton rfrg 3s '49 ct	65	65
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	65	65
Chi B&Q 3½s Ill div '49	87	87
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	93	93
Chi City 5s	53½	53½
Chi C East Ill 5s '51	77	77
Chi Gt West 4s '59	67¼	67
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	96	95¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72½	72½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	94¼	94½
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	100	100
Chi & Nw 4½s '49	100⅞	100¼
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100½	100½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97⅜	97¼
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	95½	95¼
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	102⅜	102⅜
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115¼	115¼
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	90	89⅞
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104¾	104½
Chile Copper 5s '47	96½	96
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	89¼	89¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103	102½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	95	94½
Colonial 6s	81¼	81¼
Colum Gas & 5s '52 May	100¾	100¾
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	50	50
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	91	91
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	93⅜	93⅜
Con Gas 5½s '45	105¾	105¾
Con Ry 4½s sta	95	95
Container Corp 5s ct '43	83⅞	83⅞
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98	97¾
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	40	40
Cuba RR 1st 6s '52	81	81
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	96	96
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100	100
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101½	101½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	103¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104	104
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	100	99⅞
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95¼	94¾
Den & Rio G 5s '55	97½	96¾
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	93¾	93
Des Moines 4s ct	25⅛	25
Detroit Ed 5s '55	103⅞	103⅞
Detroit Edison 5s '33	101¼	101
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103½	103½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ter rfg '40	107	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95	95
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	99½	99¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	81½	81½
Edith Stock 6s	101	101
Elk Horn Coal 7s '31 war	68	68
Erie cv 4s B '53	85	85
Erie gen 4s '96	87¾	87¾
Erie 5s '67	86⅞	86⅞
Erie gen lien	82½	82½
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	111	111
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	111½	111½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	101½	101½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	88	87½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	55	55
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	95	95
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103
Gen Pub Srv 5½s '39	98	98
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	107
Goodyear 5s '57	93½	93⅛
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	97⅝	97⅝
Great Northern 5s '73 C	104	104
Great Northern 5½s '52	110	110
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112½	111⅞
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98½	98½
Gyp & Co 6½s '34	84½	84½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71¼	71¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	97¼	97
Humble Oil 5s '37	100½	100½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104⅜	104⅜
Ill Cen 4s '52	91⅜	91⅜
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	103⅛	103⅛
Ill Cen 6½s '36	110¼	110¼
Ind Limestone 6s '46	71¼	71¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	98½	98½
Inter Rap Tran 5s '66	66⅝	66⅝
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66½	66¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	97	96⅞
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	104¾	104¾
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89½	89½
Int Paper 5s '55	89	88⅞
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	98	98
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90¾	90¾
Int Tel & Tel cv 5½s cv '39	119½	119¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96⅜	96⅜
Kendall 5½s ww	91⅜	91⅜
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104	104
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	102	102
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	90½	90½
Keith-Alb-Orp 6½s '44	114½	114½
L'Autaro 6s '54	81½	81½
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	99	98¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	100½	100½
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	73	73
Loew's Inc 6s '41	116½	116
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98	98
L&N uni 4s '40	96	95⅞
L&N 4½s '34 2003	99⅜	98⅞
L&N 1st 5s '37	103¼	103¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	106½	106½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	70	70
Midvale Steel conv 5s '36	101	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99⅞	99½
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	95	95
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	106¼	105⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	77¼	77
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101	100½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100⅜	100⅛
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	101⅜	101⅜
Mo Pac 5½s '49	101	101
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	98	97
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	79	78¾
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	98¼	98
Morris & Es 6s	101⅝	101⅝
Nash Chas & St. 4s '78	90¾	90¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	54½	54½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98¾	98½
Nat Rad 6½s '47	97½	99¼
N E T & T 4½s B '61	99¼	99¼
N E T RR 4s	87½	87½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	90	90
N O T & M 5½s '54	102½	102½
N O T & M 6s A '35	91	91
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81	80⅞
NYC&HR con 4s '98	90⅜	90⅜
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98⅜	98⅜
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	107
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	96½	96½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107½	107⅜
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107	106⅞
N Y Chi & St L 6s '32	102¼	102¼
N Y City 4½s '57 May	104	104
NY Dock 5s '38	77	77
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113¼	113¼
NY Edison pur m 6½s '44	94	93⅞
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93½	93½
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105½	105½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	130½	130½
NY Tap gen 4½s '39	99⅝	99½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107½	107
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	96	96
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	90	90
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	103	103
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	93¾	93¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	63	62
Nor Am Ed 5½s A '57	102½	102⅜
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102	101⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s C	95¾	95
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	67¾	67⅝
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	98	98
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	114	114
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ont Trans	100	100
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	92½	91½
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	91	91
Otis Steel 6s '41	102	102
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¾	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel cv 5½s '52	104	103½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104	102¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	95	95
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101	101
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	89⅞	89¾
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	81	81
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	98	98
Penn P & L 4½s sta '48	94½	94½
Penn R R 4s '52	90⅞	90⅞
Penn RR 4¾s '63	99⅝	99½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100	99⅝
Penn R R 5s '64	103½	103½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109	109
Penn RR col 7s '30	100	100
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	86	86
Pere Marq 4½s	92¼	92¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92½	92½
Phil Co 5s '67	99½	99¼
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	107¾	107¾
Portland Railway 5s '30	99½	99½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	106	106
Poco Coll 5s	94½	94½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94½	94½
Pub SvcE & G 4½s '67	97⅞	97½
Pub Svc NJ 7s	97¾	97¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	97	96⅞
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98	97½
Richfield Oil 6s	95½	95½
Rep I & S g f 5s '40	101¾	101⅜
Revere Brass 6s	103½	103½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107½	107⅜
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	98¼	98¼
St Joseph & G I 4s '47	100	100
St L & S F 4s A '50	91¼	90¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	93¼	92½
St L & S F gen 5s '31	100½	100½
St L & S F 5s B '50	103	102½
St L S W 1st 4s '89	88	88
St L S W 2d 4s '89	80	80
St L S W con 4s '32	98¾	98⅝
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	95⅝	95⅝
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93½	93¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	57½	57½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	74½	74
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	66½	66½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94	94
Shell Union 5s '47	96½	95¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	50½	50
Shell Un 5s ct ww	99	98¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	93	92½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100⅞	100¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102	101¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98½	98⅜
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	96	96
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	92	91½
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	103
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 nw	102⅝	102½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102⅝	102⅝
So Pacific col 4s '49	92	92
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93¼	93
So Pac 4½s '68	97½	97½
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98¼	98¼
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	92½	92½
So Ry gen 4s '56	91½	91
So Ry gen 6s '56	118½	118½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	125	124½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¾	102½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96¼	96¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	88	88
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	108	108
Ter RR Assn StL rfg 5s '44	101⅝	101⅝
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	106	106
Tex Corp 5s '44	102½	102⅛
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	109¾	109¾
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102⅛	102¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102	101⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '50	51	50¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31½	30⅛
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	102⅝
Traf Rh 6s	96	96
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99¾	99¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	95⅝	95¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	89¾	89¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91½	91¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99	98¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	86¾	86¾
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99⅝	99½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	91	90
Va Iron C & C 5s '49	73	73
Va 5s '62	105⅝	105½
Va Ry & Pow 5s '34	100½	100½
Wabash 4½s '78	93½	93
Wabash 5s B '76	101	101
Walworth 6½s '35	101¼	102
Warner 6s ww	99¼	99
Warner Quinn 6s '39	84	84
Warner Bros Pict 6s	109½	109
Wash Water 5s	103½	103½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102⅝	102⅝
West Shore 4s 2361	89¼	89¼
Western Electric 5s '44	103¼	103¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	83	83
Western Maryland 5½s '77	97½	97
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Western Un r e 4½s '50	101½	101½
Western Un 5s '51	102⅞	102⅞
Western Un col 5s '38	102½	102
Western Un 6½s '36	108⅜	108⅜
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	90	89¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	101½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	73	73
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	33½	33½
Willys-Ov-d 1st 6½s '33	99⅞	99⅞
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101⅞	101⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99¾	99½
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	82¼	82¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Mar13	Mar12
3½s '47	100.8	100.8	100.3	100.3	100.5
1st 4¼s '47	101.9	101.12	101.9	101.10	101.12
4th 4¼s '38	101.24	101.30	101.24	101.26	101.23
US 3¾s '43	100.25	100.25	100.25	100.25	
US 4¼s '38	100.25	100.4	100.2	100.4	100.28
US 4¼s '52	112.31	112.31	112.31	112.31	113.1

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BNODS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53			83½
Adriatic El 7s '52			97⅞
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48			72⅞
Akershus 5s '63			92½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55			97½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57			84¾
Antioquia 7s A '45			82
Antioquia 7s B '45			82
Antioquia 7s C '45			82
Antioquia 7s D '45			82
Argentine 5½s '62			93¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59			98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59			98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '60			98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60			98⅜
Argentine Gov6s Oct '60			98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61			98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61			98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A			98⅜
Argentine Gov6s '58 B			98⅛
Australia 4½s '57			81½
Australia 5s '55			88½
Australia 5s '56			88¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43			105½
Austria Hydro 6½s rct			85
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50			97½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57			88½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42			94
Belgium (King) 6s '55			103¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49			108¼
Belgium (King) 7s '50			111¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56			107⅜
Belgium (King) 7½s '45			115⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41			110⅛
Bergen (City) 6s '49			100¼
Berlin 6s '58			90½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51			93½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59			93½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51			90¼
Bolivia 7s '69 ct			79½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47			95⅜
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34			93¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52			89¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57			83¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57			83¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41			98⅞
Breda 7s ww			75¾
Bremen 7s '35			102½
Brisbane 5s '58			84
Budapest (City) 6s '62			81⅜
Buenos Aires 6s '61			87¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55			99½
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67			81
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46			85
Can (Dom) 4½s '36			98¾
Can (Dom) 5s '31			100⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '52			103⅜
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54			108¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61			89¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57			95½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60			92¾
Chilean Loan 7s			93⅝
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51			24½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50			95
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47			74½
Colombia MtgBk 7s '46			82⅜
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan			77
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct			77
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53			92
Coph'n (City) 5s '52			97
Coph'n Tel 5s '54			95½
Costa Rica 7½s '51			87⅞
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49			93⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5s '04-'44			99½
Danish Mun 8s A '46			109⅛
Danish Mun 8s B '46			109⅛
Denmark (Kingd) 4½s '62			92¾
Denmark (Kingd) 5½s '55			100¼
Denmark (Kingd) 6s '42			105⅞
Deutsche Bk 6s cts '32			99½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40			94½
Dresden 7s '45			99½
Dutch Indies 6s			104⅜
Estonia Bank 7s '67			82
Est R R Co 7s '54			105½
Finland 5½s '58			88½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56			98¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50			100¼
Finnish B 6½s '54			97¼
Frankfurt Gen 7½s '42			107¾
Frankfurt Nat Ss 7s '49			103⅜
French (Rep) 7s '49			116⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41			122¼
Germ 7s '49			107¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38			92
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60			86⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60			86⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50			97
Germ Cen Bk 6½s '58			87⅞
Germ El Pow 6½s '50			93½
Germ G E 6s '48			94¾
Germ G E 7s '45			104
Graz 8s '54			98⅜
Greek 7s '64			107¾
Greek 6s '68			87⅜
Hamburg 6s '46			97
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61			92½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44			102⅛
Hungary Mun 7s '46			93
Hungary Sec 8s '48 ct			89¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37			97½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47			97
Italy (King) 7s '51			99½
Jan (Con Pwr) 6½s '50			95
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44			99⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31			96¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54			103¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57			82
Karstadt 6s '43			76
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww			96
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47			100
Lyons (City) 6s '34			103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34			103½
Medellin 6½s '54			77
Milan (City) 6½s '52			93¾
Montecatin 7s '37 ww			106
Montecatin 7s '37 xw			97¾
Montevid (City) 7s '52			101½
Netherlands 6½s '72			101⅝
New So Wales 5s '57			85½
New So Wales 5s '58			85½
Nord Rys 6½s '50			104⅛
Norway Bank 6s '87			90
Norway (King) 5s '63			97½
Norway (King) 5½s '65			101¼
Norway (King) 6s '44			103½
Norway (King) 8s '52			103½
Norwegian El 5½s '57			92¼
Nuremberg 6s '52			88
Oriental Dev 5½s '58			90½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53			93½
Oslo (City) 5½s '48			100½
Oslo G & E 5s '63			93
Panama (Rep) 5s '63			93
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58			105⅛
Paris-Orleans 7s '58			105½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47			80
Peru 6s '60

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Phidias Finds His Native Land

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR
Part II

UNCLE SOLON was angry. "You stay today and work in the store," he said, pounding the table. "I bring you to America to make a good store man out of you and you always reading stories and making little buildings. Now you want to go see a man who digs rubbish out of the ground. You stay in the store this morning!"

Phidias was very white and his dark eyes burned. "I tell you, Uncle Solon, it is a wonderful chance," he said again. "I showed Miss Gray the card and she said he was a great archeol-ogist, and that I should be thankful. You know I will work in the store extra time to make up. It will be only a short while. I want to go." His fists were clenched in his pockets, but he spoke quietly.

"I tell you NO!" Uncle Solon pounded out. "All you talk about since you go to school is Greece—Greece that you left behind. Go down to the store and help make money like a good American." A sudden smile, for after all Uncle Solon loved the boy and they were fast friends.

Phidias hated this unhappiness between them, but he could not respond to the smile. What was Uncle Solon doing, keeping him from going to hear from the famous Dr. Wilton the story of the Parthenon! He worked silently behind the soda counter, and the clock ticked off the morning hours.

Eleven came and went. The boy's heart was heavy. Eleven thirty. What would the great man think—for Phidias was too unused to telephones to think of using one. Twelve. Then Uncle Solon, who had been trimming the store windows in thoughtful silence, called to him:

Uncle Solon Relents

"Go to lunch now, and take a while off." It was his way of saying he was sorry to have caused that long quiet in a heart usually gay and full of laughter.

"I want to go tell him why I didn't come," said Phidias half-questioningly. "I don't need any lunch and can get back by half past one."

"Oh, go on," exclaimed his uncle. "Stay all you like—only get me that book you are always reading."

"The 'Odyssey'? Here it is," the boy cried gladly, bringing it from under the counter. "This is the one Miss Gray gave me for my own. It has colored pictures."

He was a bit frightened when he presented himself at the door of the stately old house near the university. He had never seen a maid in cap and apron nor been treated so formally.

"Professor Wilton is at luncheon," she said, as he explained breathlessly how he had been unable to come at 11. "Perhaps you'd better step in, though," she added, and disappeared, leaving him alone in the hall.

He looked around. A beautiful black vase, a section of the Parthenon frieze, a colorful Oriental hanging caught his attention in turn. Then Dr. Wilton himself appeared.

Phidias tried to explain without implicating his uncle, but made a sorry mess of it, which he knew Dr. Wilton saw through.

"I understand," his host interrupted kindly. "But can't you stay a while now? I have a guest at luncheon, an old friend, a great collector of folk songs, and we shall be glad to have you join us."

Phidias never forgot what followed. At a meal served as he had never had it, there sat opposite him his friend, Dr. Wilton of the white hair and pointed beard, while near him sat a slim, little, bald man with bright eyes, who somehow before the luncheon was over got him to pull out his flute and play a few shepherd songs.

Macedonian Folk Songs

"He's playing old Macedonian folk tunes," the little man said. "After Dr. Wilton goes, Phidias, I want you to come to me and play every song you know, so that I can write them down for my collection. You might tell your uncle," he added with a smile, "that you are earning 50 cents an hour with me; then you can doubtless come regularly." Phidias had never earned any money, for in the shop he worked without being paid.

The little man went almost immediately, and Dr. Wilton took Phidias into his own study. There he opened up a new world. He showed him how archæologists read the unknown pages of history from the ruins they uncover, let him handle an ancient stone tablet inscribed with Babylonian writing, and helped him to feel the thrill of the discoverer coming upon the long buried marble of a beautiful Greek statue.

Dr. Wilton then sketched the work being done below the Acropolis and told him of the scholars who were spending their lives finding and preserving the glory of Greek art and architecture. They went over together the whole Parthenon frieze, while Phidias learned much of the famous sculptor whose name he bore and of the great days of Athens.

"Can anyone be an archæologist?" he interrupted in the midst of all this. "Could I?"

"If you get the training," Dr. Wilton assured him. "Keep on reading and learning. You will want to work in the candy shop and learn to be dependable and patient. A scholar must have patience and devotion. Begin to save your pennies for high school and college. You need education, then more and more. You can do it, I should say. I believe in you." And he smiled into the boy's eyes.

"But I forgot. Uncle Solon—" He paused, but urged by the professor he went on. "Uncle Solon says I must be an American. He doesn't want me to spend my time learning about Greece."

"I am an American—born and educated over here," Dr. Wilton replied; "and I have learned a great deal about Greece. The glory of ancient Greece, Phidias, belongs to the entire world. It is splendidly American, my dear boy, to want to use our American money and education and initiative to preserve the great arts of lands from which our people come. But what a preacher you make of me," he added whimsically.

Phidias did not understand everything Dr. Wilton said, but he felt the inspiration, and came away with one clear idea, in particular.

"Some day, as an American archæologist," he promised himself, "I will go back to Greece and dig up beautiful things for the museums, and write books like Dr. Wilton so everybody can know what it is all about."

Phidias could now speak English quite well and was moved into the seventh grade where he learned about Columbus and Drake and Magellan sailing around the world. He wrote plays of the Spanish queen selling her jewels, and Marco Polo at the court of Kubla Khan. He drew Drake's flagship and made picture maps showing where Leif Ericson had gone. But he earned money with the tunes he piped, and some of it went toward plastecene and enamel paint; for, surrounded by books and pictures of Greek temples, he spent much of his free time at home those dark winter days fashioning a beautiful little model of the Parthenon and its surroundings.

"You can't get your mind off that place," marveled his uncle. "Have you got another book like that Ulysses one? It was hard to get into, but I stuck it out because you seemed to like it so much, and now I could read another."

Phidias looked up from his plans, his eyes shining. "You'd like the 'Iliad,' he said quickly. "I'll bring it from school tomorrow."

He was as good as his word, and this time they read some of it together.

Then Dr. Wilton came back after several months in Greece. Down at a great hall he was to give a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, and in the mail one day Phidias received a note from him, inclosing two tickets. "Why don't you bring Uncle Solon?" it inquired.

If it had not been for the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" Phidias would never have dared suggest it; but Uncle Solon had been more interested than he would acknowledge, and so the two went. "At least I'll find out what makes you read so much," Uncle Solon teased the boy.

The Man Who "Digs Rubbish"

It was a wonderful evening. For Phidias it lit up many things he had dreamed over, but most of all, there came the realization that Uncle Solon, while puzzled and not sure what it was all about, was impressed with the huge important-looking audience and the tremendous applause. The man who "digs rubbish" suddenly became for him a person of note.

It was over all too soon, and they were out on the avenue, breathing the spring night wind as they walked toward the elevated station, when a car slowed down and drew up at the curb. The door opened and Dr. Wilton leaned out.

"My friend Phidias," he called cheerily, "let me give you both a lift home. I hope I have the pleasure of meeting Uncle Solon." His smile was disarming, and after they had got in, Phidias, out of the tail of his eye, saw that Uncle Solon, who was sitting back in the comfortable seat, was feeling very much honored.

"Bring me up to date. What of your Greek studies these last months?" Dr. Wilton was asking. Phidias wondered what he had done; then, after another question, began to tell of the Parthenon he was building.

"It's quite a thing," Uncle Solon put in unexpectedly, to the boy's amazement.

"Perhaps you'd let me stop a moment and see it." Dr. Wilton suggested, looking at Uncle Solon, and the idea was welcomed.

Years afterward, Phidias realized why Dr. Wilton had got out that night and trudged upstairs to see his model. He was happy and grateful to show it to him, but later he knew that, from that night, the path to his chosen work, "to dig up beautiful things for museums" was cleared. Dr. Wilton before leaving, went into the tiny sitting room with Uncle Solon and had a little talk.

The next Saturday, as Phidias started to leave the shop, upon finishing his work period for the day, his uncle called him and gave him some money out of the cash register.

"You're getting paid for your work now," he explained to the astonished boy. "It isn't much, because we've taken out for your meals. But its something to make you feel more like a man. You're a good worker, Phidias. I can depend on you. Put a little away each week for schooling. Dr. Wilton says you ought to have lots of school—even college—and I guess with you and me both earning we can manage it by then. He thinks you will be an American that will do a lot for Greece."

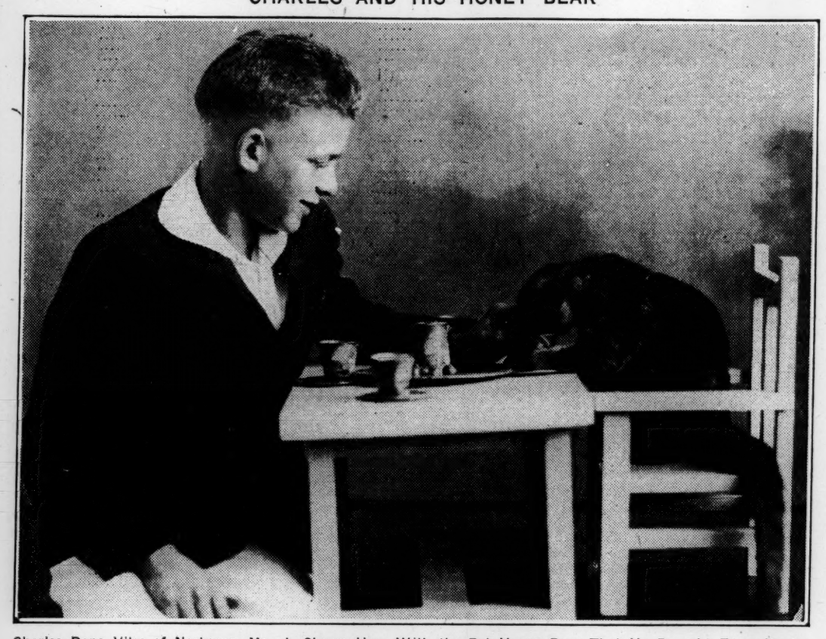
"Uncle Solon—I—" Phidias choked, overwhelmed by gratitude.

"Go out and get into that ball game I hear down the street," Uncle Solon flung at him, with a smile. "Then come in and read me the part where Ulysses comes home from his travels. I like the way you read it," he added.

And the future archæologist galloped to Third Base.

[The End]

CHARLES AND HIS HONEY BEAR



Charles Dana Viles of Norborne, Mo., Is Shown Here With the Pet Honey Bear That He Brought From Mexico in an Airplane. The Little Animal Is Only Two Years Old and Has Already Taken Two Long Airplane Rides With His Young Master. He Is Full of Tricks and One of His Favorite Stunts Is to Pull Out the Electric Lights in the Viles' Home While Members of the Family Are Reading. He Uses His Hands Just Like a Little Child and Is Sensitive to Scolding. His Next Outing Will Be an Airplane Ride With His Master to Cuba.

Rags and the Wigglesworths

LITTLE by little the conviction grew upon the Wigglesworths that here was another dog applying for a home. They already possessed three dogs: Peggy and Patsy, wire-haired fox terriers (that is, you could take them for that if you didn't know much about dogs) and tiny Dolly, a near-poodle. People who criticized the Wigglesworths in this connection failed to realize that they had not of set purpose acquired so many dogs. Each of the three had been rescued from more or less unpleasant circumstances. Against the plea of a homeless animal the Wigglesworths were seldom proof.

On this occasion they told each other with much firmness that no more dogs could be admitted. Three was enough. The neighbors would have a right to complain if they added another. The cheerful optimism of the little stray who clamored for admission made him especially hard to deal with, however. He refused to understand that he was not wanted.

Bandy-legged and rather long in the body, he was not exactly pretty, and a uniform dirt color made it impossible to tell whether he had been originally gray or white. Also, his coat seemed to have absorbed a great deal of oil from the automobiles under which he had parked himself. But nothing dimmed the hopefulness in his shining brown eyes or took the curl out of his tail.

For eight days the Wigglesworths lived in a state of siege. If he was not mounting guard on the porch, imprinting spots of grease wherever he lay, he was wagging an ingratiating tail at the back gate. He attended the lady of the house on her daily marketing trips. The iceman stumbled over him, the letterman kindly said that he needed a bath, the butter-and-egg man would have been glad to own him only he had no place to keep a dog.

Only real animal lovers can know what the family went through in those eight days. Answering the doorbell became a grievance, for there on the porch was the dirty little dog with the shining brown eyes, and oh, the determination required to shut the door against it! Nay, the Wigglesworths went further. Realizing that the truest kindness was not to encourage false hopes, they nerved themselves to chase the dog. They shook their fists, stamped their feet, threw imaginary stones and shouted "Go home!"—trying to make themselves believe that he had a home to go to. All in vain. So there was nothing to do but surreptitiously to put food outside where he might find it without suspecting whence it came.

The eighth day was the worst. As though trying to force events, the stray jumped into the family automobile. Of course, he had to be ejected and then he hung around the front wheels, not seeming to mind even when realistic motions of "booting" him were gone through. Scarcely had the machine departed amid vociferous cries of "Get Out!" and "Go home!" than the little fellow ran up on the porch, put two beseeching paws in the lap of Miss Wigglesworth and beamed at her, "I know you don't mean it. You love me and I love you!"

All day the besieger pressed advantage. He slipped into the vestibule ahead of the laundryman, he assumed such an air of confidence as almost to trick the grocer's boy into opening the back gate for him. The besieged began to feel very much harassed. That evening came a telephone message: "We will take the dog. Coming right around after him."

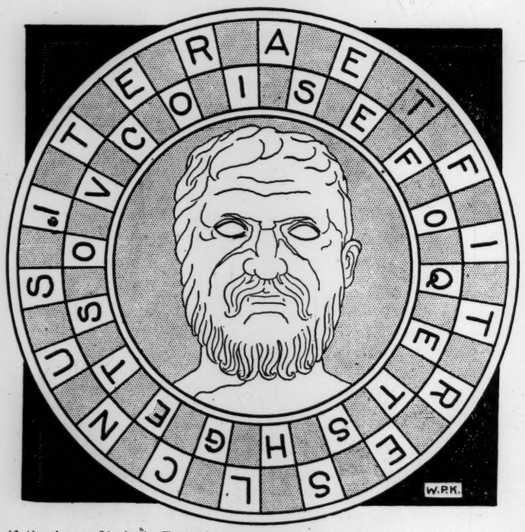
Then there was great rejoicing. Rags—that became the little dog's name—must have wondered at the sudden change of demeanor in the Wigglesworths. All their restrained tenderness was let loose as they arrayed him in a collar and saw him depart for his new home.

He came back next day, ecstatically glad to see everyone, and so changed in appearance as to be almost unrecognizable. It took more than one bath, however, to reveal the snowy silkiness of his coat. Twice or thrice more he returned; then the responsibilities of his new position, watching for the boys to come from school, playing with 6-year-old Betty, following his new mistress upstairs and down, so occupied him that the porch of the Wigglesworths knew him no more.

"We never saw such a dog," they say of him. "He loves everybody."

And the Wigglesworths reply, "If he had not loved us so—well, so hard—he wouldn't be where he is!"

Dial a While Puzzle



If the Inner Circle Is Turned a Certain Number of Spaces, the Letters in the Two Circles Will Spell a Maxim Written by the Ancient Greek Philosopher, Plato, the Letters Appearing Alternately in the Outer and the Inner Circles. The First Letter of the Saying Is Found in the Outer Circle. If You Will Cut Out the Inner Circle or Make a Copy of It, You Can Turn It as You Would a Radio Dial Until the Letters Appear in Their Proper Order.

Training Mountain Boys and Girls For Leadership

IT SEEMS strange that in so prosperous a country as the United States there should be a whole region, and that somewhat larger than the New England States, which has quite justly been called the "Land of Do Without." This is the mountain country of Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, the home of about 15,000,000 persons, including 2,000,000 boys and girls of school age.

If the boys and girls who read this could see some of the lonely, desolate hamlets of this region and the little log huts which serve for public schools in many sections, they would perhaps feel as Mrs. Alice Lloyd did when some years ago she visited the desolate little mountain hamlet of Caney Creek—that something must be done about it, and at once. She has been doing something about it now for 13 years and the result is Caney Creek Community Center, Pippapass, Kentucky, where mountain boys and girls are being educated and trained for leadership among their own people.

No fees are charged for room, board or tuition either in the Foundation School or in the Caney Junior College, but an unwritten pledge is given by all Caney Creek's boys and girls to settle in the southern mountains and there take a stand for "capable and consecrated citizenship." A number of them will return as fully equipped teachers to the little public schools of the mountains, where at present many of the teachers have only reached the standard of the eighth grade themselves, and some of them will perhaps establish other centers like their own Caney Creek.

We gain some idea of how eager the mountain boys and girls are to be educated and to dedicate their lives to the service of their own people when we learn that there are 1200 on the waiting list for Caney Creek. And they go to school for 11 months of the year, too, leaving only one month for vacation!

A band of young crusaders from this Kentucky mountain school recently visited Boston and at the Children's Museum and other places told something of their work and aspirations. Dan Martin, who has been right through Caney Creek from kindergarten days and now has his A. B. degree, described what Caney Creek was like in the early days when Mrs. Lloyd first went there. There were just three little log cabins and so remote from law and civilization were they that any party stopping overnight at the little hamlet would light a fire in the open and keep a sharp lookout for night riders. As one old man said to Mrs. Lloyd, "There is nothing here for us to live for, nothing to hope for, nothing to do but to look at those great mountains and then grow gray-haired."

To this once desolate little hamlet, Caney Creek Community Center has brought so much to live for, so much to hope for, so much to do, that its influence is gradually spreading far and wide throughout the whole region. Year by year it is sending out a gallant band of students to help free this mountain section from the giants of ignorance, sloth, and superstition, and convert a "Land of Do Without" into a "Land of Doing Well."

The Mail Bag

Erith, Kent, England

Dear Editor:

Perhaps the Mail Baggers would like to hear of the way in which my sister and I spent our summer holiday last year.

We decided to tour Devon and part of Cornwall on bicycles. Our holiday lasted a fortnight and in that time we went 640 miles. We set off at 6 in the morning and passed Big Ben in London at 7:20 a. m. We stayed the first night at Newbury, 70 miles from home. On some days we did 40 miles and others 30 or 20.

We visited many beautiful places in Somerset and Devon, including the Cheddar Gorge, Clovelly, Minehead, and Ilfracombe, and there saw wonderful scenery. There are many delightful wooded coves and Old World villages on the north and south coasts of Devon.

A friend planned the route for us, but we did not fix beforehand where we should stay each night. We stayed at some excellent places and made very good friends, both on the road and among the people with whom we stayed. One night we intended to reach Bude, but we were overtaken by rain and darkness on an open moor, so we put up at a small farm with two other cyclists we had met en route, and found a fellow tourist there. Next day, after seeing the chicks and ducklings, we all set out together. It was very jolly! At Bude that day we visited a friend who has many overseas friends through the Mail Bag. We have never had such a thoroughly enjoyable holiday.

I enjoy listening to the wireless and heard the landing of the Graf Zeppelin at Lakehurst and the arrival of Ramsay MacDonald in America. This morning, I listened to the King's speech at the opening of the naval conference at Westminster Palace. Perhaps some of the Mail Baggers heard it, too.

We have taken the Monitor for some time now and I enjoy the Mail Bag, the Children's and Young Folks' Pages, the Sundial Column, the Daily Features and the Editorials.

Correspondents will be welcomed from anywhere in the world. I am 19 years of age. I have a correspondent through the League of Nations Union, of which I am a member, but she does not write often enough.

Hoping to gain many friends through the Mail Bag, Peggy W.

[What a wonderful time you must have had, Peggy!—Ed.]

Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

I have a friend who has ornamented a room with things of Egypt which gave me the idea of doing the same kind of thing but in the cause of peace, and for my Peace room I am in search of anything such as pictures, models of buildings, and cuttings from papers published in the cause of peace, that will help in the great problems of making peace between the nations of mankind.

A. P. V.

[Have Mail Baggers any suggestions to offer on "How to Make and Decorate a Peace Room?"—Ed.]

(Translated from the German)

Leipzig, Germany

Dear Editor:

Always when I read the Mail Bag of the Monitor I am so glad to find so many beautiful letters, and so it occurred to me that I might like to write one.

Today at last I found time to do so. Generally I have much to do: either I am playing the piano or doing my home lessons. I go to the most beautiful and most modern school in Leipzig, the Max-Klinger School, which has been inaugurated only quite recently, in December. It is situated on the banks of the river and bordering on the grounds of the Palm Garden. We learn two foreign languages in this school, English and French. I am having my first year of French; English we have had for four years already, and therefore I should be glad if I could enter into correspondence with another girl, 15 or 16 years old, from England, America or some other country, as long as she knows some German, also.

Gerhilde O.

San Fernando, California

Dear Editor:

This is, I believe, the first letter you have received from San Fernando. It is a little city in southern California 20 miles northeast of Los Angeles. I live about one-half mile from the San Fernando Mission. One day I went to visit the mission. A guide showed me through and told stories of its history.

The mission was founded in 1797. It was the nineteenth and was named after San Fernando III, San Fernando Rey de Espana. I was taken to the little chapel in which was a picture of St. Francis and one of San Fernando Rey.

Then I was taken to the reception room. There were decorations on the walls and on the door which had been painted by the Indians. Also there was a picture of General Fremont there, and a statue of San Fernando Rey was over the main door. We also saw mortars, corn grinders, donkey baskets made of rawhide, a lady's saddle, a chopping bowl, a mixing bowl, a wooden plow and an old kitchen scale. I was shown a hole at the bottom of the door, through which the guide said the cat went in and out.

In the kitchen was an old still made of hand-worked copper. Next to the kitchen was the smoke house. The meat was hung there, and when they cooked in the kitchen the smoke would go out through the smoke house and cure the meat on its way out.

There is one bell left at the mission. It is 120 years old and has a lovely mellow ring.

I have been reading the Monitor for quite a while. It has been pronounced in my school, San Fernando High, as one of the best current events papers.

I am very interested in the Mail Bag and would like to correspond with girls anywhere who would like to correspond with me. I am interested in foreign countries and am a Girl Scout. I am 15 years old and am in the tenth grade.

Marjory W.

Arlington, Wyoming

Dear Editor:

I am just 17 years old. I live on a ranch in Wyoming. We raise cattle and some horses. My hobby is writing letters, and as pen friends are our nearest companions, we enjoy them very much. I have pen friends in nearly every country but Africa and South America. Could you find me a friend in each of these countries?

Would you like to know something about my home and Arlington? Arlington is a small place with two families—two ranches meet, in other words. There is a post office there and a few cabins to rent to "Dudes" from the cities. Our ranch is about three miles west of there in a little valley called Foot Creek Canyon. We get the mail every day, so I hope you will help me get those other two friends.

Billie V.

Derbyshire, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 14 years old and attend the Derby Grammar School. I have been in Christian Science ever since I was born, and I attend the Sunday School. My hobbies are football, cricket, swimming, reading, scouting, running, and gardening. At school we have an officers' training corps of which I am a member.

Would you please forward this letter enclosed to Noel M. Cremorne, Sydney, Australia? I would like to correspond with any boy in any part of the world. I would prefer America, or Africa.

Edward S.

The following would like to receive letters:

Boys

Herman L. (13), Wilmar, Calif.
Frank H. (13), Wichita Falls, Texas.—Interested in stamps.
John W. (14), Caro, Mich.—Especially from England, Australia and Canada.
Werner H. (20), Hamburg, Germany.
Heinrich F. (over 20), Hamburg, Germany.—Especially from England and America.

Girls

Meta G. (12), Winona Lake, Ind.
Caroline E. (13), Chicago, Ill.
Betty S. (14), Long Beach, Calif.—Interested in French, writing and dramatics.
Lillian W. (14), Dallas, Texas.—Especially from New York and Chicago.
Jane G. (15), Chicago, Ill.—Studying Spanish.
Harriet B. (15), Plainfield, N. J.
Eleanor M. (16), New York, N. Y.—Especially from Europe.
Gladys K. (16), Hollywood, Calif.—Especially from abroad.
Bernice Z. (16), Sacramento, Calif.—Exchange stamps.
Marian T. (16), East Lansing, Mich.—From Girl Scouts.
Irene E. (17), Villa Park, Ill.—Interested in outdoor sports and reading.
Mary B. (17), Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C.
Iris W. (18), London, England.—From America.
Geneva E. (19), Volga, S. D.
Sarah W. (over 20), Baltimore, Md.—From South America. Correspond in Spanish.

Current Events

Women of Britain to Help Native Women of the Empire

THE women of Great Britain are pressing forward to do their part in freeing the native women in all parts of the British Empire from the many injustices and inequalities which are their lot.

In some parts of Africa, particularly, native women are practically the slaves of their husbands. British women are now demanding that wherever the British flag flies this form of slavery shall be abolished.

They are also emphasizing the fact that everywhere among the native races of the Empire it is now the women and girls who are most in need of education, and the recommendation of a recent report on education in India "that in the interests of the advance of Indian education as a whole priority should be given to claims of girls' education in every scheme of expansion" is meeting with warm support.

These women, however, have decided to do more than hand on this problem to others. They are demanding their share in its solution, and a resolution urging the appointment of a suitably qualified woman as an official in a responsible position at the Colonial Office, who would advise on questions particularly affecting women and children in colonies, protectorates and mandated territories, was carried unanimously at the recent conference of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

A Great Man's Record

In his official proclamation calling the Nation to honor the memory of William Howard Taft, former President and Chief Justice of the United States, President Hoover summed up the public and private life of this great man in the following words:

"Mr. Taft's service to our country has been of rare distinction and was marked by a purity of patriotism, a lofty disinterestedness and devotion to the best interests of the Nation that deserve and will ever command the grateful memory of his countrymen. His career was almost unique in the wide range of official duty, as judge, as Solicitor-General, Governor-General of the Philippines, Secretary of War, President of the United States, and finally Chief Justice.

"His private life was characterized by a simplicity of virtue that won for him a place in the affection of his fellow countrymen rarely equaled by any man. In public and in private life he set a shining example, and his death will be mourned throughout the land."

CAMPS FOR BOYS

MANITOU
"SPIRIT OF YOUTH"
Georgian Bay District
60 Boys—15 Counsellors
from cultured Christian homes. All camp activities carefully adapted to the age of the boy. Screened sleeping lodges. Booklet.
JOHN F. PRUITT
The Palms, 1001 E. Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.

When answering a School or Camp advertisement please mention the Monitor.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

T-LEDGE
"THE SEASHORE CAMP FOR GIRLS"
ORR'S ISLAND, MAINE
On the wooded Maine Coast in lovely Casco Bay. All camp activities. Daily Horse Back Riding included in a reasonable tuition. Booklet. Mrs. N. B. Knorr, Box M, ORR'S ISLAND, MAINE

WINNECOWAISA
CAPE COD camp for girls. Orleans, Mass. Junior and Senior groups. Complete equipment. Progressive program. Horseback riding included in fee. Sailing, motor boating, deep-sea fishing, archery trips. Sketching, arts and crafts. Booklet.
Mrs. Bessie J. H. Rand
Hemenway Road, Salem, Mass.

EAGLE'S NEST
CAMP for GIRLS
BREVARD, N. C.
In the Heart of the Blue Ridge
An excellent camp for 50 girls from 4 to 16 years. Land and water sports suited to each age. Other delightful activities. Northern and southern following. 9th summer. Booklet upon request. MISS CAROL OPPENHEIMER
620 East 40th Street, Savannah, Ga.

Kohahna for Girls
In the North Woods on Lake Michigan
Land and water sports. Riding. Nature Study. Crafts. Dramatics. Dancing. Tutoring, if desired. Booklet.
Mrs. Maude Beals Turner
1215 Blackstone Avenue
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Ad. appears only in The Christian Science Monitor

CAMPS FOR BOYS

ADVENTURE ISLAND
ON GREEN BAY NEAR FISH CREEK, WISCONSIN
A BOYS' WORLD
WRITE FOR BOOKLET
CHARLES A. KINNEY
WINNETKA, ILL.

CAMP SKYLARK
The Junior Camp of Horsemanship
FOR BOYS 6 TO 16
Complete equipment. Ideal living conditions. Experienced counselors. 20 miles from Boston, secluded yet accessible. All Land and Water Sports.
Every Boy Rides Every Day
Write for catalog or telephone Billerica 25-2
ALEXANDER H. MITCHELL, Director of Mitchell School, Billerica, Mass.

CAMP PENN LOCH
FOR BOYS 6 to 18 YEARS
INTERLOCHEN, Among the Lakes, MICHIGAN
Riding, Riflery, Shop, Manual Training and Arts, Boat, Canoe, Hiking and Auto Trips. Nature Study and Photography. Tennis. Baseball, etc. All land and water sports. Directors and counsellors college men with camp training. Rate: eight weeks $300, four weeks $200.
Booklet on request.
Willis Pennington, The Wardell, Detroit

Leelanau for Boys
"A Character Building Camp"
Tenth Season, July 6-Aug. 29
All land and water sports, horseback riding, boat building, aircraft, nature study. Tutoring optional. Booklet.
William Beals, Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICH.
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

An Ideal Camp for Boys of all Ages
CAMP ROPIOA
Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEO. A. STANLEY, Director
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

MARS HILL CAMP
CRAWFORD LAKE, UNION, MAINE
FIFTEENTH SEASON
July 1st—August 26th, 1930
WATER SPORTS
Horse-back Riding, Tennis
Over-night Trips
MUSIC, RHYTHMIC DANCING, CRAFTS
DIRECTOR
BEULAH FRANCES PACK
Lakewood, New Jersey
Folder on Request

Camp Newfound
LONG LAKE, HARRISON, MAINE
FOR GIRLS OF ALL AGES
Three groups. Experienced kindergarten [illegible] for juniors. Intermediates ten to fifteen. Senior group includes college students.
All land and water sports, aqua-planing, archery, horseback riding. Twenty plays produced each season. Camp staff is complete.
SIXTEENTH SEASON
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor
For illustrated booklet write
MRS. W. K. HORTON, HO-HO-KUS, N. J.
Telephone Ridgewood 354

The Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium

The Sanatorium provides a restful, harmonious atmosphere and proper care for those who are seeking healing through Christian Science. It welcomes not only members of The Mother Church and its branches but non-members who desire Christian Science treatment. Opportunity is also afforded to guests for quiet study and spiritual refreshment. Nursing care is available.

For application blanks and information, address
The Christian Science Benevolent Association
206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts

CAMPS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE PRINCIPIA announces the third season of Camp Principia in the mountains of New Mexico, with separate sessions for girls and boys. There will be the eventful pack trips back into the mountains as before, and in addition, extensive tours of Indian pueblos, national parks and other scenic regions.

Address the Registrar for full information and booklet.

Junior College · Upper School
Lower School · Summer Camp

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Abolition of Grade Crossings Is Slow

Elimination of grade crossings is not keeping pace with advances in other fields of transportation safety, according to Allen H. Wood, president of the Boston Automobile Club, who cited figures showing that out of a total of 1644 grade crossings in Massachusetts, only 956 are classed as protected. Mr. Wood also stated that there is an average of one unprotected grade crossing to every 14 miles of highway of all types, according to statistics given out by the American Automobile Association.

"Road-building agencies should consider the abolishing of grade crossings as one of the primary requisites in locating new highways and changing existing routes," he continued. "The advent of the school bus, with thousands of children being transported across railroad tracks daily, has served to more than ever bring the grade crossing problem to the forefront."

Mr. Wood called attention to the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in no longer requiring carriers to install automatic train stops, so that this money could be devoted to the elimination of grade crossings.

"This is one of the numerous signs," he concluded, "that governmental agencies are recognizing the dangers lurking at railway crossings due to the steady increase in the number of motor vehicles."

Theaters

'The Merchant of Venice'

The following cast of the Chicago Civic Shakespeare Company presented "The Merchant of Venice" last night at the Wilbur Theater:

Duke of Venice	Philip Quin
Prince of Morocco	Grant Gordon
Prince of Aragon	Thayer Roberts
Antonio	John Burke
Bassanio	Hart Jenks
Gratiano	Lawrence H. Cecil
Salonio	James Neill Jr.
Salarino	Ralph Menzing
Lorenzo	Robert Allen
Shylock	Fritz Leiber
Tubal	John Forest
Launcelot Gobbo	Robert Strauss
Old Gobbo	Philip Quin
Leonardo	Claudius Mintz
Balthazar	Charles Desheim
Salerio	Grant Gordon
Jessica	Marie Carroll
Nerissa	Virginia Bronson
Portia	Vera Allen

Mr. Leiber presented a stern Shylock, pitiable in his moments of weakness, splendidly rendering the worn, friendless Jew lying helpless before the feet of his Christian judge after the shell of racial pride and hatred had been shattered by the crushing blows of Portia's logic. One pitied, yet one felt no sympathy. Mr. Leiber's Jew was made of hatred and of pride. There was nothing left with which to sympathize. Whether Shakespeare intended his audience to feel more than that for the outcast usurer is doubtful.

Portia was rendered with the sprightliness and vigor which characterize the work of the Chicago company. Miss Allen made of her at once the superior woman, but gave her a playfulness that made her a living, human being.

Especially praiseworthy were the minor groups who formed the background. For once the "crowds" were at ease, not self-conscious, and actually appeared to be interested in and enjoying their own pursuits. The announcer of the Ducal Court paraded the approach of dignitaries with all the pride and all the conviction of his counterpart at the Court of St. James's. Night revelers were apparently finding real joy in their pranks. Little things individually, but indications of the general quality of the production.

'As You Like It'

Yesterday afternoon, in the Wilbur Theater, Fritz Leiber and his associates entertained a large audience with a lively performance of "As You Like It," with the following cast:

The Banished Duke	John Forest
Duke Frederick	John Burke
Amiens	Kathryn Collier
Jaques	Fritz Leiber
Le Beau	Thayer Roberts
Charles	Wilfred Mallory
Oliver	Hart Jenks
Orlando	Lawrence H. Cecil
First Lord	James Neill Jr.
Adam	Philip Quin
William	Claudius Mintz
Touchstone	Robert Strauss
Silvius	Grant Gordon
Corin	Ralph Menzing
Jaques De Bois	Robert Allen
Rosalind	Vera Allen
Celia	Virginia Bronson
Phebe	Marie Carroll
Audrey	Virginia Stevens

Although the entire cast justified the director's assignment of roles, there were, nevertheless, a few outstanding characterizations. Mr. Leiber endowed Jaques with an unmistakable quality of actuality. The familiar "Seven Ages of Man" came from his lips, not as something learned merely to be repeated, but rather as a recounting of some bit of philosophy gleaned from a close observation of human life itself. Philip Quin offered a fine bit of character reading in the part of Adam, sensibly rejecting more than one opportunity to overplay.

Miss Allen made an unusually comely Rosalind. If there were moments when one felt that she might have played with less eagerness, there were others when her intensity was altogether convincing, as in the scene between her and Oliver when he presents himself as emissary from his brother Orlando. In contrast to Miss Allen's impulsive Rosalind, Miss Bronson offered a Celia of charming manner and appealing grace.

Of Mr. Cecil's Orlando, one might write at considerable length. His was a lover of tremendous enthusiasm as well as a friend of impetuous action, even though that impetuosity led him into unpremeditated collision with a portion of the forest primeval. His solicitude for his faithful servitor was a fine bit of acting and his passage at arms with Rosalind in act three offered some of the best moments of the afternoon. Mr. Strauss's merry antics brought many a chuckle from his audience. Mr. Roberts also furnished the audience with more than one opportunity for an expression of amused approval.

Music in Boston

Musical Art Quartet

The Musical Art Quartet of New York (Sascha Jaconsen, Paul Bernard, Louis Kaufman, Marie Romaet-Rosanoff) gave a concert in Jordan Hall last night, assisted in the Brahms Piano Quintet by Felix Fox. The program opened with Beethoven's Op. 18, No. 4, and closed with Gliere's Op. 2. There was an audience of good size, which applauded cordially.

The Quintet, given perhaps as a sort of overture to the Brahms Festival, had an excellent performance, with fine rapport between pianist and string players, except for a slight cloudiness in the final movement, due apparently to rushing the tempi. The Beethoven was charmingly set forth, with a restraint and a subdued volume which evidently were calculated as becoming its early date.

This quartet of string players has so many virtues that it is pleasant to see its audience growing. With this encouragement these young artists may reasonably be expected to consolidate their position in Boston. If they have not yet attained as a group the finest of tonal quality, they already possess excellent balance, subtle and flexible rhythm and a musicianly unanimity of purpose. L. A. S.

The Listener Speaks

WORKING on the time-honored but not necessarily well-founded assumption that radio listeners prefer the lightest kind of music in the summer, the sponsors of the Van Heusen programs began a new spring and summer series at 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening. The entertainment was a presentation of the Judson Radio Program Corporation and was radiocast through the Columbia System network.

The Judson organization is making a fine art of special radio program series for its various clients. It has a very complete staff including announcers such as Edmund Ruffner who have had much experience with the major radiocasting studios. The Judson studios, which were formerly those used by WABC before the erection of the new Columbia building, are equipped for rehearsals with microphones and control rooms so that every effect can be carefully perfected before it is offered in the actual studios of the radiocasting systems. Apparatus for the recording of complete programs after the style of the first Brunswick "electrically transcribed" radiocasts is also available.

The Van Heusen program on Wednesday was a good example of the work of these independent radio producers. A consistent atmosphere was maintained all through it—from the opening number, "Strike Up the Band," which set the pace for the whole thing, to Walter Winchell's brief talk on "The Typical Man About Town."

The orchestra is directed by William Wirges, whose name is not quite so familiar on the air as some others, although his work is very satisfactory indeed. He seems fond of featuring various instruments such as the steel guitar, which are not so often associated with dance music.

The famous columnist, Walter Winchell, spoke in his own amusing style. He indicated what the "Typical Man About Town in New York" might be, by selecting various examples of what he is not. His sketches of these characters were very cleverly drawn and his frankness may have been a little embarrassing for the originals if they happened to be listening in.

In conclusion he summarized O. Henry's story on the same subject in which the unsatisfied searcher for a good specimen at last found himself described as one in a newspaper account of a collision in which he was involved.

Mr. Winchell makes a good radio speaker. His voice is unusually distinct and his remarks are so concise and pointed that not a moment of valuable time is wasted in useless words.

Another featured contributor to the period was Vee Lawnhurst, a singer of blues who has long been associated with Roxy's Gang and the Capitol Family. She played her own accompaniments and in "What Would I Care" introduced an elaborately acrobatic piano version of one chorus.

The Van Heusen quartet lent further attraction to the program. They have been heard in various radio programs as well as in stage productions—in the latter under the name of "The Grenadiers." D. M.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC. Radio Keith Orpheum program: Peter Higgins, tenor; orchestra.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble: news.
6:30 NBC. American Home Banquet: Queen of Sheba: Joseph Priestly.
7:00 Big Brother Club: Harmonica Symphony.
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:30 "Sam and Sal of Coloredville."
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Countess Olga Medolago Albani, mezzo soprano; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Seiberling Singers: James Melton tenor; Frank Black, pianist; male quartet; Singing Violins.
9:30 Ginter's Mr. and Mrs. sketch.
10:00 NBC. RCA-victor Hour: John McCormack, tenor; Ezio Pinza, bass; Julius Tannen, monologist; Johnny Marvin; Marguerite Cueto; Clair Madjette; Green Brothers Marimba Band; orchestras direction of Leonard Joy and Nathaniel Shilkret.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Dullea and Long, songs; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—WBZA Ensemble.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Velvo Melodies.
6:45 Investment talk.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Melodeers.
7:30 Bay State Boys.
8:00 NBC. Champion Sparkers: "Experiences in Mid Air." Elinor Smith; Irving Kaufman, baritone; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Scrappy" Lambert and Billy Hilpot, vocalists; orchestra.
9:30 NBC. Maxwell House Melodies: Muriel Wilson, soprano; Rollickers Male Quartet; concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC. Atwater Kent Mid-Week Program: dance orchestra.
11:00 NBC. Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Sager Hockey; Bruins-Chicago; time.

WNAC, BOSTON (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 The Arch Culture Stylists.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers.
6:15 Betelac Braves Orchestra.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:45 Jesters Orchestra and Trio.
7:00 CBS, Fro-Joy Players; playlets.
7:30 CBS, Ward's Tip Top Club.
8:00 Wilbar's Melody Mirror.
8:15 CBS, From London: "Five Power Naval Conference," Frederic William Wile.
8:30 CBS, Premiere of Douglas Shoemakers: "Singing Feet"; Earle Nelson and John Herrick, soloists; male trio; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, Ben Selvin's Devoe Redskins.
10:00 CBS, Alemite All Star Revue: Dave Barry; Sophie Tucker, songs.
10:30 CBS, National Forum: "Veterans' Relief." Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines.
11:00 Time; news; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Fenton Charles, tenor; Everett Sittard, organist.
5:30 Norwegian Trio.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 WHDH Toreadors: concert ensemble.
7:30 Correct time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, direction of Walter Damrosch.
1:40 p. m.—Studio music.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio programs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

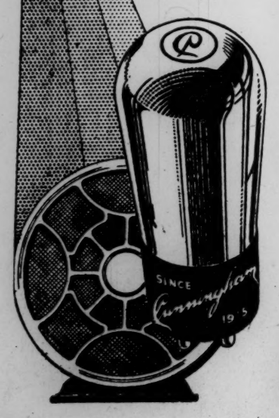
THOMAS HOLT REAPPOINTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Thomas Holt, dairy and food commissioner of Connecticut, has been reappointed by Gov. John H. Trumbull for a term of four years from May 1. This will be the commissioner's fourth term in that office.

Cunningham RADIO TUBES

You are certain of good radio reception with these tubes back of the reproducer



RADIO'S GREATEST SHOW!
Tonight
DOUGLAS SHOEMAKERS
WNAC—8:30
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW invention prevents shoulder straps slipping. Inexperienced Representatives can make extra money; commission basis; sample chain furnished representatives without cost. LINGERIE "V" COMPANY, 56 Lake St., North Windham, Conn.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

REAL ESTATE

PORTLAND, OREGON—Fine new red brick suburban home, every modern convenience, landscaped; opposite finest golf course; suit professional or business man; particulars on application. Write OWNER, Route 5, Box 468.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Modern duplex flat, 5 and 6 rooms, and furniture; bargain; near Principia. Write OWNER, 5556 Page Blvd.

SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED—Over 30 years of age, to sell genuine Webster's Dictionary on easy payments to selected persons in offices and homes; new 1930 Atlas of the World included without extra charge; unique combination of high merit. Address G & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MOTION PICTURE CAMERA MAN desires to associate with talented journalist or lecturer to produce Travelogs and Educational Films; have equipment but need this service and additional finances. C-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 1499 Union Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—Sublet May to October 4-room apartment, newly furnished, 2 large, cool bedrooms; near 72nd subway; references. J-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Will sublet exceptionally well furnished apartment, 1 room, kitchenette, bath; hotel service; location east of Park Avenue; highest class references essential. Tel. Butterfield 7000.

NEW YORK CITY, 533 West 112th (Apt. 7-E)—Five rooms with clear view; 3 bedrooms, combination living-dining room, kitchen, bath, colonial furniture, linen, silver, radio.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y., 111-04 106th St.—Two-family house, 6 rooms, sun porch, separate furnace, garage, $50. Hollis 10263.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BRONXVILLE, near station, sublet unfurnished four-room apartment, new apartment house; rent $100. Call MR. BALLIN (N. Y. C.), Columbus 7700 or Bronxville 5294.

ART WORK

LADIES' HANDBAGS
Exclusive handbags to match your Spring outfits.
MARY STEELE, 646 West 125th St., N. Y. C.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

THERE is a nice home for a child needing individual care in Boston; references. B-87, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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IMPORTANT INVENTIONS relating to fully automatic coin-freed machine for delivery of ICE CREAMS for sale outright or on royalty basis; American or world rights; complete working unit may be inspected near London, England; machine fully protected; principals only please communicate with H. 2814, SECRETARIAL CO., 177 Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4, England.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Capable (white) cooks, housewokers, chambermaids, couples; references investigated. BELLA BREGER Licensee. Telephones Harlem 6264–2469.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Diamond solitaire, 1.41 carats, platinum setting, $385. Tel. Caledonia 2710, New York City.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TYPIST, general clerical work; high school graduate; age 17 or 18; Christian Scientist preferred; salary $85 month to start. BOYLSTON BUSINESS BUREAU, 230 Boylston St., Boston.

WANTED—Experienced white nurse or governess for child 3 years old. Tel. Montclair 6245. MRS. SPENCER PHILLIPS, 139 Montclair Ave., Montclair, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., 12 Storer Avenue, 2nd floor—2-family house, 5 rooms, sun porch, bath, fireplace; garage; near station, Park section, Quackenbush. N. R. 1873-W.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 11 West 42nd St. (Room 1862)—Well furnished practitioner's office, mornings-evenings; near Grand Central. Lackawanna 5145.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation; delicious table and moderate prices; oil burners and open fireplaces in both houses; Italian garden adds charm summer and winter; booklet. Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

REAL ESTATE

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Two-family home; good location; near schools; priced to sell. THERESA BOCK, 377 S. Manistique, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—Summer farm, 30 acres, half mile from 2 State roads, 2 hours from Boston; cottage house and barn connected; garage; in good condition; good water in house; electricity available; pleasing grove 50 feet from house; berries plentiful; price attractive for cash. Owner, CYRUS SARGEANT, Candia, N. H.

FOR SALE—One family 9-room modern house, 2-car garage; 15 minutes to New York, on top Palisades opposite Grant's tomb. MRS. PEEDEE, 17 Oakdene Ave., Grantwood, N. J.

Mount Vernon, N.Y.--4 Lots
at Kingsbridge Gardens, within walking distance of Dyer Ave. Station, Boston & Westchester R. R.—Near Hutchinson River Parkway.
FISHER Tel. Melrose 2286
2968 Third Avenue, New York City

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
ELIZABETH LOCKE BOGART
(Realtor)
44 Drake Road Tel. 159

Stamford, Connecticut

ACRES—If it's land you are looking for, here is a positive pick-up; six beautiful acres situated within 5 minutes' walk of railroad station, postoffice, stores, schools and churches, suitable for fruit, vegetable or poultry raising; would also make an ideal subdivision, being accessible to public utilities and fronting on two streets; a good 8-room house and accessory buildings; the price is only $16,000, with $6,000 cash; balance on mortgage.

The Vick Realty Company
205 Atlantic St. Phones Stamford 4-2197 and 4-2198. Ask for No. 322

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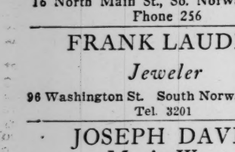
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: FRIEDRICH WILHELM FROEBEL.

Where: Germany.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: A German educational reformer, upon whose theories the modern kindergarten is based. Born in distant Thuringia, he was neglected as a child and, at the village school, he was thought to be dull and inattentive. Then, for two years, he was apprenticed to a forester. It was precisely the life for him, its quiet and reflection conducive to the working out of his future philosophy. When he emerged from the forest, a lad of 17, Froebel was possessed of a great desire to study the natural sciences. He undertook a college course at the University of Jena; but he ran short of funds, was stupidly thrown into prison because of a small debt, and there ended his college days. Subsequently he was surveyor, accountant and private secretary; but it was while he was studying architecture at Frankfurt-on-Main that he fell in with a man who, as head of a model school, was attempting to demonstrate some of the theories of Pestalozzi. From that day forward Froebel's path opened plainly before him.

When first he rose before a class of boys, he know he had come into his own. For teaching brought him a happiness beyond any he had known before. There were a number of years during which he studied education, theoretically in more than one university, practically by observing and participating in the work of Pestalozzi at Yverdon, near Neuchatel, Switz. Then his scholarly pursuits were interrupted by a period of military service, when his fatherland was threatened by the overweening ambitions of a Napoleon. It was not, then, until after the Peace of Paris in 1816 that he actually entered upon his life work.

Beginning with the instruction of five small boys, his nephews, Froebel began to evolve his plans for a "Universal German Educational Institute." Several schools, which he was influential in starting, were successful enough; but their instigator felt that something was lacking. Gradually he came to realize their need: it was for a system of education for the child not yet old enough for school proper, in other words, the **kindergarten. The first kindergarten was opened at Blankenburg in 1837; and some 10 or 15 years later Froebel opened his institution at Marienthal** for the training of kindergartners. Through the teaching and writing of his theories, Froebel brought fresh impetus to education. Though, measured as the world measures those things, his life was a failure, yet by his marvelous understanding of the child and his needs, by his tireless research and painstaking illustration, Froebel has stimulated and uplifted the whole educational system. He believed implicitly that the child's education should begin with birth, that the child should learn through doing, that the child's progress should and could be orderly, free and spontaneous.

Brevities

Judge: About the only thing to do with old razor blades is to write jokes about them.

Life: A janitor is known by the temperature he keeps.

Dayton Journal: The coal pile at this time of the year gets more scrutiny than anything else about the home.

Detroit News: The daily syndicated pieces by stage comedians are very heartening. The chestnut blight, it appears, has been greatly exaggerated by the nature writers.

Portland Oregonian: The four hundredth anniversary of the invention of the alarm clock is about to be celebrated in Milan. The alarm clock stands out as the one device that is universally execrated by those who employ it and yet continues to be regarded as indispensable.

In Lighter Vein

Her Good Turn

He (awkward dancer): "It was nice of you to give me this dance."

She (sweetly): "Not at all—this is a charity ball."

If

"Saxophones are really quite harmless."

"Yes, if one would only leave them alone."

Proof

"I heard a new story the other day. I wonder if I've told it to you?"

"Is it funny?"

"Yes."

"Then you haven't."—*Pathfinder.*

Couldn't Fool Tommy

"What letter comes after 'h'?" demanded the teacher.

"Please, miss, I don't know," answered Tommy.

"Well, what have I on each side of my nose?" pressed the teacher.

"Looks like powder, miss," said Tommy.—*Montreal Daily Star.*

How to Keep Books

Put them in a safe deposit box inside the vault of a large bank and then throw away the keys.

Buy only cheap books. No one borrows books with inexpensive bindings.

Arrange your bookcase so that you can press a spring when neighbors call, causing them (the books) to slide inside an invisible wall panel.

Buy books with cactus covers.

Have your books printed in Chinese.

Bury your books on a desert island. Make a careful chart of the island, then destroy the chart.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Nagels Lustige Welt, Berlin

"Why are you eating plum jam?"
"We are vegetarians."
"What does that mean?"
"Father gets all the meat."

Following Suit

During a history lesson the teacher pointed out to the class that a surname often indicated the trade of the ancestors of those who bore the name. He gave the obviously simple examples of Smith, Taylor, Baker, and others.

Then he questioned one of the boys: "What were your ancestors, Webb?"

"Spiders, sir!"—*Tit-Bits.*

As Ordered

The master, to impress on his pupils the need of thinking before speaking, told them to count 50 before saying anything important, and 100 if it was very important.

Next day he was speaking, standing with his back to the fire, when he noticed several lips moving rapidly.

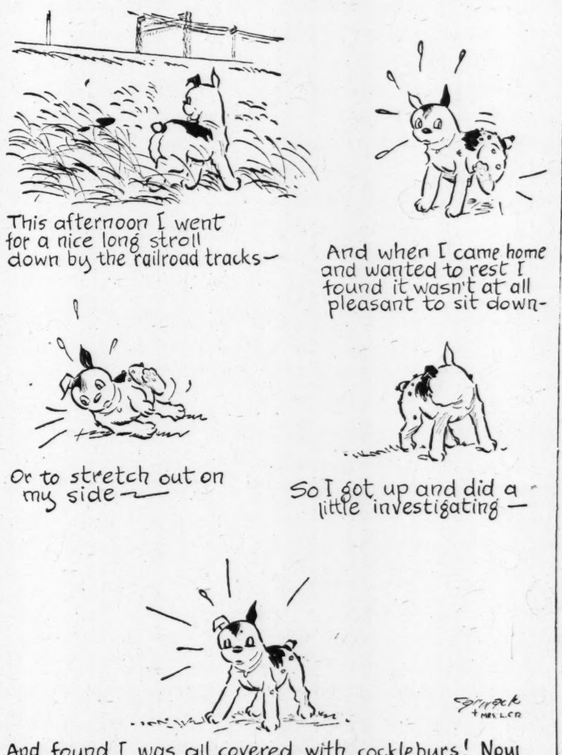
Suddenly the whole class shouted: "Ninety-eight, ninety-nine, a hundred! Your coat's on fire, sir!"—*New Outlook.*

A Quotation for Today

PRAYER is not conquering God's reluctance, but taking hold of God's willingness.

— PHILLIPS BROOKS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This afternoon I went for a nice long stroll down by the railroad tracks—
And when I came home and wanted to rest I found it wasn't at all pleasant to sit down—
Or to stretch out on my side—
So I got up and did a little investigating—
And found I was all covered with cockleburs! Now what do you know about that?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. A—— had invited in a number of guests for the afternoon, and upon their departure looked about a bit ruefully. They had seemed to enjoy the refreshments served them, so she was forced to the conclusion that she had provided too lavishly, for a dismayingly large quantity of sandwiches and cake remained untouched.

After a few moments' reflection she turned to the telephone. She remembered having read of the hungry unemployed, and, calling the West End police station and explaining what eatables she had, she asked if the officers were in touch with any such persons who might be able to use them? Indeed they were, and would be glad to dispatch an officer to her residence to obtain them. Before his arrival an inspection of the larder showed other things which might very easily be spared, and he carried with him a large and well-laden basket whose contents met an undeniable need.

The experience gave the donor another inspiration as well. Her thought being opened thereby, she found that many needy men, deserving and anxious to improve their condition, lacked such clothing as would enable them to make the most successful efforts in that direction, and she is now engaged in collecting serviceable garments from family, friends and neighbors, for the police to use as they may see fit in meeting this need.

She had long wished that she might be able to do some considerable thing in charity (how often many of us indulge in the fruitless wish that we might have a great deal of money with which to do this or that good service!) but had found that through making the humble start her vision of what she might do, and the opportunity for doing it, was opening naturally before her.

Honest Ricksha Men

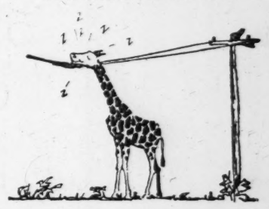
AN ARTICLE from the North China Daily News, sent by C. H. W. of Shanghai, will offset the lurid and exaggerated tales sometimes told by tourists about being carried in rickshas into dark alleys and then robbed. The article summarizes a number of recent incidents illustrating the inherent honesty displayed by the ricksha men; **one of them concerned a man who, as he went from store to store on a shopping trip, would deposit** his packages in a hired ricksha. Wearied at the completion of the task, the man absently stepped onto a tramcar, nor did he realize his error until late that night he heard sounds at his front door. The ricksha man explained that after waiting a couple of hours at his last stop, he had gone back to the various stores until he could find someone who could give the man's name and address, and then he had trotted out to deliver the packages.

Her Faithful Friend

FROM York, Eng., A. A. tells of a blind woman who found it necessary to go out into the garden. She had gone only a few steps before her dog came to her side as he always did, but this time he placed his body in such a position as to impede her progress. "Yes, I know you are there, old boy," she said, but the dog would not move. She then stretched out her hands and discovered a bicycle across the path.

Odds and Ends

FOR WEARY GIRAFFES!



The mysterious stretching of wires over the veldt in South Africa puzzled telegraph linesmen for a long time before they discovered that giraffes utilized them for head rests.

A Word a Day

Chrysalis

Insects such as the butterfly and moth usually go through some such development as the following: First, of course, the egg, which hatches out into a larva, an immature, wingless, and often wormlike form. The larva continues with increase in size and other minor changes, and then enters the pupa stage. In this stage the insect assumes a quiescent form which it maintains without evident change in size or internal structure; the body usually has a compact oval form, being often coated with a hard cuticle or inclosed in a cocoon spun by the larva.

This form is called the "chrysalis," and while there appears to be no development, no food being taken, inside there is taking place a marvelous growth, and eventually we see the ugly worm emerge a new creature, with beautiful wings, and fly away!

The word "chrysalis" comes to us from the Greek χρυσαλλίς (chrysallis), "the gold-colored pupa of butterflies," from χρυσός (chrysos), "gold."

Chrys'-a-lis is accented on the first syllable; sound *ch* like *k*, *y* and *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *sofa*.

"The chrysalis stage is one of quiet growth."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, . . then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

That "Americanization" of Europe

AMERICANS who are at all interested in foreign affairs always listen with interest and respect to André Siegfried, the French economist and writer. His searching inquiry into, and comment upon, social conditions in the United States, "America Comes of Age" is a volume fit to stand beside De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America" and Bryce's "American Commonwealth." As a lecturer at the Williamstown Institute, and upon the platform in many American cities, M. Siegfried has won the interest and respect of thousands of American auditors.

He appears now in the current Yale Review voicing that dread of the Americanization of European industry which is so widespread in Europe and so difficult for many Americans, particularly American industrialists, to comprehend. The mental attitude of which M. Siegfried is the latest, and the most eloquent, exponent, is no new thing. It seems to gather force as more and more industrialists beyond seas have been adopting American methods of production in order to meet American competition. Perhaps its most picturesque manifestation was the effort to prevent the International Labor Office at Geneva from attempting to find out for Henry Ford what would be the equivalent in several continental countries of the wages paid his operatives at Detroit. European employers, panicked at the thought of the establishment in their territory of the American wage scale, put every possible obstacle in the way of the inquiry, but without success.

Although an economist, M. Siegfried contemplates this so-called American invasion of Europe from its æsthetic side. He fears the loss of ancient artistic values and the substitution of a materialistic ideal for what he likes to think the more cultural customs and aspirations of European society. He writes:

> What is at stake, after all, is nothing less than a whole conception of man, of society and of life. If Europe Americanizes herself, and especially if she tries to achieve only a superficial and cheap Americanization in which the social side is neglected, she risks decay by being untrue to her past and tradition.

No intelligent American, especially no traveled American, will take issue with this statement. There is too much that is beautiful, scholarly, leisurely, attractive in European life for anyone with the dimmest sense of artistic values to wish to see it changed. But it is not among those who might be most benefited by the introduction of American methods that these qualities are to be found. The life of the French peasant or ouvrier, of the Italian or the Belgian workingman, is not so filled with sweetness and light as to make amends for the constant pressure of poverty under which he lives.

An economic development which would bring to the workingmen of the cities a substantial increase in their wages, while at the same time so cheapening their products that the peasant, for the first time in history, would be able to buy and to enjoy them, need sacrifice nothing of the æsthetic value of the life of either. Is leisure a part of one's æsthetic equipment? Then the American workingman works shorter hours than his fellow beyond seas. Must the good things of life be bought with a price? Then the American scale of wages, if transplanted to European industrial fields, would assure the worker a far greater share then he now enjoys. Is heavy manual labor of certain sorts dwarfing to the intellect, and cruel to the body? Then does not the American plan of committing it to machines serve humanity? Watching a machine press heavy metal into needed form may not be stimulating to the mind, but is it less so than swinging a sledge to attain the same result by arduous human toil?

Because of conditions created by the American industrial system tens of thousands of Americans are enabled annually to make the costly journey across seas to observe and to admire the very social customs which M. Siegfried so rightly eulogizes. Is there then any reason to apprehend that with a like relief from pressing poverty and crushing manual toil the people of his own land would value less the conditions which today they have hardly the means to enjoy or the time to appreciate?

To Celebrate—But What?

THE Massachusetts Legislature—known officially as the General Court—is asking itself whether it will celebrate this year its two hundred and ninety-sixth anniversary, its three hundredth anniversary, both of them, or some other little three-figure date in the cycle of history? The confusion comes as a result of a list of conflicting dates being presented to the body on the eve of its "tercentenary" plans.

While Watertown is perfectly willing that the Legislature should celebrate its tercentenary year, if it chooses, it claims that after all, the Legislature will be celebrating its two hundred and ninety-sixth anniversary, whether it wishes to or not. To support its claims, Watertown insists that the present General Court met first in Watertown, following reorganization in 1634.

But that is not all. Watertown also produces the information that the Court reorganized again following secession from England, and if its first date is set aside, it still has the other to fall back on. If these claims are to be listened to, what, it might be asked, is to be done with the meeting of 1780 following the adoption of the State Constitution? And what about the fact that the Massachusetts Court actually started in England, holding ten meetings before coming to America? Surely these cannot be left out of consideration.

While Watertown can lay strong claim to being the site of the first popular legislature under a colonial charter, other cities and towns, if they receive the least incentive, can press anniversary claims. Thus, it would seem tactful, if nothing else, for the General Court to choose a date and cling to it. From the standpoint of tercentenary plans what better anniversary could be remembered than the three hundredth year of the first meeting of a Massachusetts General Court in America?

What Value Wet-Dry Hearings?

MANY an American must be wondering what the prohibition hearings in Washington are all about. Even those who happened to read that the House Judiciary Committee is giving the public an opportunity to be heard on seven proposals now before it for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment may reasonably question what practical result is to be achieved, since it is well known that the proposals will not be approved by the committee, much less by two-thirds of Congress and three-fourths of the states.

However, it is right that proponents and opponents should have a chance to express themselves. George S. Graham, chairman of the committee, announced that the hearings were largely educative in character. The description needs qualification. Even though the public has—unavoidably—done most of the "hearing," what is the result? Possibly reverberations in Washington have helped citizens to give closer attention to the problem presented by liquor, but their contribution of useful information must be considered of doubtful value. "Testimony" before the committee has not been of the kind accepted in a court of law. Most of it has been hearsay evidence; much more has been partisan argument.

If such material offered by wets and drys could be equally balanced, the citizen might be able to weigh it and draw impartial conclusions. But with the presiding officer of the committee himself denouncing prohibition before any testimony was offered, and with wet members of the committee seizing every opening to heckle dry witnesses and using their time to put wet statistics into the record, all opportunity for any judicial consideration vanishes. The hearings become little more than a sounding board for propaganda.

It is rather difficult to see where in this instance either wets or drys have made much contribution to the solution of the liquor problem. The drys, taking the defense, have not felt it necessary to offer ways to improve the admittedly imperfect operation of the law; the wets have merely denounced present conditions, without offering any but discredited methods for remedying them.

If information such as these hearings have brought out could be depended upon accurately to reflect nation-wide conditions it might be of use to the voter who can know of his own knowledge only one sector of the prohibition front. But in the face of conflicting testimony, the citizen is inclined to rely on his own experience. If he finds speakeasies flourishing he is likely to reject the prohibitionist's argument that less liquor is consumed than formerly; if he experiences no invasion of constitutional guarantees he will hardly become excited over wet declarations that he has been robbed of his rights. Perhaps it is just as well that the decision be made on that basis. For if every citizen "votes his convictions" based on his own experience and not on a rumor or even on "testimony" given in Washington the total vote is likely to reflect fairly well the sum of Americans' experience with prohibition. On that basis drys should welcome any fair test of the law.

Steel's Cost of Economy

THE attempted merger of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has served further to turn public attention to the trend toward a reorganization of the steel industry of the United States. The acquisition of the Youngstown plant would give Bethlehem access to the markets of the middle West, where it would come into closer competition with the United States Steel Corporation.

The last named concern has been producing approximately 40 per cent of the steel consumed in the United States. Bethlehem has been the second largest unit in the industry. Its relative position, however, during the last year was threatened by the organization of the Eaton-Mather-Otis combine which has taken the name of the Republic Steel Corporation. By merging with the Youngstown company, Bethlehem would acquire a largeness which would place it far ahead of this newer combination and bring it nearer the size of the United States Steel Corporation.

There is some interest in the fact that Bethlehem would be a $1,000,000,000 corporation. On the other hand, there is more significance in the fact that the competitive relations in the steel industry would be more effectively dominated by a few large and powerful rival corporations. Since 1920, as frequently attested by Charles M. Schwab and other authorities, millions have been invested in improving the art of steel making, and most of the resulting savings in costs have been passed on to consumers in the form of reduced prices. Only large and powerful corporations can afford to make such investments, but only free competition among them can insure that the full benefits of improved methods are shared with consumers.

Harnessing a Vision

A GIVEN set of circumstances, be the factors thousands of miles removed from one another, may logically give rise to a vision that offers a solution, astonishing, perhaps, and at first seemingly impossible. Yet is anything impossible, especially when humanity calls?

Just now the most harrowing tales of starvation of millions of persons in China are reported. In America and Europe there is a great surplus of wheat, potatoes and other foodstuffs. Lawmakers and business men are striving to find a way to dispose of the oversupply. The London naval conference reflects an excessive number of warships. In the United States recently the airplane carrier Lexington aided Tacoma, Wash., by lending her services to supply electricity. There are other unemployed airplane carriers and warships that are merely practicing, eager and anxious to exercise their powers. There are thousands of ships of commerce idle.

Some supplies are being sent to China, and commendable relief work is being done, but the great obstacle seems to be the idea that it is difficult to get the supplies to the interior of China.

Of course, there are many reasons easily conjured up to show why this vision "can't come true," but there is surely no harm in talking about it. There is a challenge in it. At present yak and bullock skins are filled with grain and floated on the rivers to the destitute people. If such expedients are resorted to why not load part of the world's huge surplus supplies onto some of the idle ships, send these to the coast of China and there have airplane-carrying warships awaiting them. Equip the planes with bombs of food instead of explosives. Let them fly inland as far as possible and drop the food. It would not be surprising if some of the hungry people found their way to the relief spots.

Before the vision vanishes it might do no harm to recall these lines by Leigh Hunt in Abou Ben Adhem:

> Write me as one who loved his fellow-men. . . .
> And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

Some Ham an' Eggs, Waiter

TO PARAPHRASE an old saying, the language used upon many hotel and restaurant menus is neither French nor English nor good United States. The person whose education may have been confined exclusively to the English language often finds himself in a position where he must either admit his ignorance of French and ask the waiter what it is all about, or make a delicate approach to the menu and hazard a not too loudly spoken pronunciation of such items as seem to be the designation of some article of food.

Occasionally an imported chef drops an honest to goodness English word into the midst of what appears to be a mess of French patois. The English-speaking restaurant patron is thereby afforded an opportunity to clutch at the intelligible word and express his desire to "have some," although he may have little or no conception of the character of the dish. Such, for instance, might be his manner of approach to "Darne of Chinook Salmon, Remoulade." On the other hand, "Souffle de Jambon, Peimontaise" would send him into mental gyrations from which he could not hope to emerge with anything tangible to talk about. He might point to "Vol au Vent, Financiere," and tell the waiter to "bring some of that" without a display of embarrassment, but to pursue such a course through all the items designated in French might arouse suspicion.

Not desiring to be termed what is vulgarly known as "a piker," the patron probably would pass by all the unspeakable "trimmings" which many menu makers seem to think must be expressed in French and order "Roast Sirloin of Beef" or "Baked Virginia Ham," which stand out conspicuously in English. Incidentally he would frown upon "Choux de Paris" and "Friandises" and blandly call for "Pouding a l'Ambassador," which at least furnishes some clue as to its identity.

The New Rite of Hospitality

DRINKING has lost much of its social standing these days, and there is ample testimony to this fact by men and women who still keep their friendships in good repair without surrendering their convictions on prohibition and their firm resolution to obey the law.

"A few years ago one of the rites of hospitality was to thrust a cocktail upon a guest as soon as he disposed of his hat and coat," recently remarked a Chicago jurist. "If the grog was refused, ever so politely, one had to explain that he did not drink. Often derisive skepticism and smart witticisms were hurled in his direction. I believe the sentiment is changing. Most sensible people have discovered that real comradeship does not rest upon a foundation of mutual liking for bootleg whisky. Respect for a man's convictions as expressed in his refusal to drink is growing steadily everywhere."

The jurist's observation will find confirmatory evidence in many a home circle where proffering of liquor was once regarded as a gesture of hospitality that must be accepted with alacrity and profuse thanks. Conversely, when a dinner guest forgoes eating the tomato salad or neglects the plum pudding, the wise hostess does not insist on knowing why, much less subject her friend to embarrassing questions and comments.

If more American citizens would steadfastly refuse to be forced into partaking of liquor which they do not want, and which, if they accept it, would violate their personal convictions on prohibition, many of the abuses attaching to a shallow show of hospitality would instantly disappear, and friendship would be placed on a higher plane of intellectual kinship, one which does not require alcohol to preserve it.

Editorial Notes

Whatever the Literary Digest's straw vote on prohibition may disclose, the wets are discovering that it is not a straw man they are seeking to knock down; rather it is a modern Antæus, who has shown a greater strength with every trial.

It is reported that the Kentucky corn crop for 1929 was valued at $75,523,000 and that it surpassed the tobacco crop in value. Yet the wets were at one time claiming that prohibition would impoverish the growers of corn!

A real forward step in the matter of census taking is evidenced by the fact that this year, instead of being classed as having "no occupation," housewives will be noted as "home makers."

It is stated that in the mountain regions of Kentucky "larnin'" is supplanting "feudin.'" Maybe the naval peace parley in London can see herein a worth-while hint.

The word "circumference," one reads, can be spelled in 396,000,000 different ways. Presumably this estimate is in round figures.

London's Challenge to Statecraft

Will Politics Prevail Over Statistics?

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

LONDON

LIKE "Parity," the amiable tortoise presented to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, while the American delegation to the naval conference was on the high seas, the conference itself was designed to move slowly. It was preconceived and carefully reasoned strategy that the conference should proceed with caution. Whether this cautionary watchword was based on what is called "the inevitability of gradualness," or whether it found its real parent in timidity, is a query which cannot yet be answered. Only results will tell.

Whichever is the ultimate decision, the facts are clear. Not only in public where the delegates did almost nothing that really mattered, but also in private where the real negotiations were going on, the dictates of deliberateness prevailed for nearly a whole month. The "atmosphere"—that mysterious something based upon goodness knows what, and generally upon what it is least expected to—was being improved. Initially, of course, it was necessary to assure the French that no Anglo-American understanding translatable into an English-speaking alliance existed. When the French found the air at London still nebulous and general, and when Ramsay MacDonald advanced no specific program, they were completely satisfied on this point. That business on the Rapidan, they concluded, was just some more Anglo-American sentiment, of little interest to a practical, realistic people.

* * *

The clever French journalists called the British Prime Minister "the man who has lost his program." And they were vastly relieved. Coming to London in an uncompromising mood anyway, the French remained, as they thought, masters of the situation. André Tardieu returned for a week-end in Paris, and no sooner had his foot struck French soil at Calais than he spoke of "the victory at London." The others, back beyond the Channel, wriggled uncomfortably, but what could they do?

They were confronted with a "strong man," who, far from having lost his program, knew it by heart. For three weeks they tried in all sorts of ingenious ways to whittle the French program down. In order to assure the public that something was really going on at London the conference went into an extended, bafflingly technical discussion of the relative merits of limitation by "global" or by "category" methods. A compromise on the two methods had "practically" been worked out at Geneva. After a few discussions at London a plenary session was held, and Mr. MacDonald told the eager journalists that a settlement had "practically" been reached. After three more weeks of conferring, as far as can be seen, the settlement is still in the "practically" stage—and no farther. But, after all, useful spade work has been done, even if it is a bit remote from the issues of the conference which might have gripped popular imagination throughout the world.

As the days rolled by, however, the time came nearer and nearer when the conference must approach its much-dreaded figures. One more expedient was tried to defer the inevitable day. Submarines, about whose continued existence a profound clash of opinion prevailed, were discussed in open forum. But of course with the great powers joined for the moment by Italy, wishing for the abolition of that naval weapon most useful to the small powers, and the small powers insisting upon commensurate reductions in the favorite forces of the greater powers, no progress was possible. Only a sort of legal pious hope was drafted, intended to "humanize" the use of submarines in war time—as if laws are any good when once the essentially lawless specter of war is abroad in the world. However, some statesmen, notably Mr. Stimson, were convinced that the pious hope might sometime be useful.

* * *

With submarines out of the spotlight, nothing further could prevent the conference from getting down to its figures. Within a week everybody presented tables of statistics upon which their naval strengths must be based. The American and British fitted with little difficulty into the orthodox parallel column of parity. Japan stuck to its claim for 70 per cent of the world's strongest cruiser navy, but somehow statesmen refused to be worried by this apparent inflexibility. Fascist Italy, in the gentlest of tones, asked for reduction to the lowest possible levels, but insisted upon potential equality with the greatest continental navy.

The French, with superb aplomb, claimed that their navy already reached a level higher than 600,000 tons, and must reach 724,749 by 1936. These figures rendered it utterly impossible for the conference to negotiate successfully any longer in the realm of arithmetic.

Here lies the challenge to statecraft. Statesmen at London are perhaps the ablest who could have been chosen from their respective countries. They combine political experience and facility with remarkable qualities of personal affability, patience and sympathy. But so far they have been negotiating upon lines utterly unlikely to bring fruitful results. They began with a false premise, or, more accurately, they neglected to declare the right premise and abide by it in their acts. The right premise is that disarmament is a moral, not an arithmetical task. Whether any body of statesmen could have created the proper atmosphere of mutual confidence—whence comes security—in the weeks before the conference opened when public opinion in the five countries was crystallizing, is perhaps doubtful.

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Ramsay MacDonald and Herbert Hoover carried moral disarmament a very long way indeed—far enough in all probability to produce between their countries a thoroughly acceptable treaty, even in its technical aspects. But their magnificent achievements had no helpful effect—indeed, perhaps the opposite—upon France, Italy and Japan. Thus American and British statesmen were perfectly ready in October or November, 1929, to write a naval disarmament treaty; they were not quite so ready in January, 1930; and France, Italy and Japan were not ready at all. No matter how able, or enlightened, or inspired, the declarations by the English speakers at London, they could not take the place of genuine political preparation between all five powers.

Thus continues the impact of personal statesmanship upon personal statesmanship at London. The atmosphere has never been bad. The delegates genuinely like one another. Some understanding of one another's problems has begun to grow. Ramsay MacDonald, sitting in his study at 10 Downing Street, has tried to draw all the threads in the web together. But he found before discussions proceeded far that so long as each delegation felt itself pledged to its own set of figures, based not upon mutual co-operation, but upon "absolute needs," there was no weaving of a tapestry to be done.

Despite this initial handicap a good deal of competent diplomacy has been displayed. Among the delegates certain individuals stand out as working with their best efforts along right lines. Strangely enough, one of the most popular and convincing men in the conference is René Massigli, League of Nations expert in the French Foreign Office. He presents the French case with such grace, amiability and tolerance, that while the other powers may disagree profoundly, they cannot feel resentful.

For the Americans, Hugh Gibson, with all the skill of a career diplomatist and with the advantage of long experience at European council tables, is admirably convincing. But, as was expected, for the coming and going, the liaison work, the adroit and ingenious devising, Dwight W. Morrow is playing the chief rôle. He and Aristide Briand are in collaboration, and it may be that out of their joint deliberations the political end of the conference will finally triumph over the statistical.

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Mr. Stimson has maintained, for the most part, a calm, controlling hand, and although he was noticeably uncertain at the start, he has gradually gained confidence until, at half-time, he is beginning to be the capable delegation leader one had expected. Senators Reed and Robinson have gone with their chairman to most of the important private meetings, and on more than one occasion their advice has prevailed. While a due regard for political realities when the Treaty of London is brought back to Capitol Hill is always in order, too much apprehension of senatorial disfavor might in the long run be more disastrous than boldness.

Of the British delegation, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, by forceful public statements of British views and by bluff, good-humored negotiations in private, has enhanced his position. Wedgwood Benn and Arthur Henderson have not been in the foreground, but R. L. Craigie, head of the American Department in the Foreign Office, has done solid work in nearly all the discussions. The Japanese have been as firm and inscrutable as ever. Dino Grandi has stated the Italian case—when the conference and Signor Mussolini allowed him to—with youthful vigor and appealing force.

Thus sit the statesmen. There are two possibilities: the conference may, by the exercise of political skill, achieve such measure of moral disarmament as alone will enable them to write a treaty of genuine reduction, or they may write a mere treaty of limitation. The first was what the world had hoped for. The second is what the world is, perhaps, more likely to get. But even the lesser of these two is some gain. The more dangerous phases of armament competition would be ended, and in 1936, after heroic spade work at building up confidence in the meantime, a more satisfying advance might be made.

Notes From Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

THERE has just been inaugurated the full services of the Nyrba Air Line, flying between New York and Buenos Aires, and carrying both passengers and mail. The fourteen airplanes used for this service have all been built by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation and belong to the type known as Commodore Commercial. The company also possesses nine Sikorsky machines which are already used for the traffic between Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, and four Ford airplanes which are used for flights across the Continent to Bolivia.

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It is calculated that more than 295,000 citizens voted in the elections just held in Buenos Aires, in connection with the election of deputies and senators for Congress. It is still too early to be able to predict the success of any given party. Unlike similar occasions in the past, the electorate is divided into three powerful parties: Radical—just now in power, Conservative and Socialist, all at present of almost equal strength. In the past the electorate has usually been divided into numerous small parties, none of any particular strength or merit, whose chief aim seemed to be hampering the work done by canvassers for the three important parties mentioned above. The Socialist Party has been holding street meetings all over the city, criticizing the Government's actions, educating the public and voicing the general dissatisfaction over recent events. During the last three months as many as one hundred street meetings have been held a week, and all of them have been characterized by their good attendance and a noticeable restraint which shows that the masses are ready to consider seriously the political situation.

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Traveling is fashionable among those who can afford it in Argentina these days. Whereas ten or twenty years ago bags and trunks were rarely offered for sale, and never advertised in the newspapers, now every store has its special leather and traveling department where the latest models in cabin trunks and suit cases are on view. Argentines have become very particular, too, about the quality and style of their trunks. Gone are the days when many parcels wrapped in newspaper and tied with string constituted the luggage of most families traveling upcountry by train, or across by the river boat to Montevideo. Pigskin is used extensively for the more expensive trunks, while oiled cloth and fiber are used for the cheaper suit cases and bags. Week-end travel is becoming more and more popular and in consequence the demand for light, compact luggage is on the increase. Hat boxes—a boon to the week-end traveler in Europe—are also popular since their introduction a short time ago.

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The tourist season is now in full swing. A party of United States citizens arrived some time ago, saw the sights of Buenos Aires, made a few excursions into the interior, and then went on. Then the Brazilian steamer, Duque de Caxias, brought to Buenos Aires a cargo of "fluminenses"—as the inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro are called in Latin America, all intent on knowing more thoroughly Argentina and the Argentines. Prominent business men, newspaper men and teachers made up the party, which included among others Elora Possolo, the poet and educationist. Señor Possolo came to Buenos Aires on a special mission, having been asked by the directors of the primary schools in Rio de Janeiro to make a special study of Argentine methods of education, in order to introduce the latest pedagogical methods into Brazil.

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According to Uruguayan Customs Authorities, flowers brought into the country from Argentina, even if only as a gift, are, it would seem, dutiable. A well-known Argentine writer, having occasion to visit a friend in Montevideo, bought in Buenos Aires, at one of the many flower markets of the city, a large bouquet of roses and carnations with which he traveled to Montevideo. On his arrival at the Customs House the flowers were made to pay duty to the extent of $4 gold—about $10 paper—their value being a little under $8 paper. The writer objected to paying this sum, whereupon the flowers were seized and destroyed. In a letter to La Nacion the writer warned the public that courtesy and gallantry were barred from the pleasant little country of Uruguay, and the favorite flower of the poets turned into a dutiable article of "commercial utility."